THE

REGISTER OF THE TIMES,

&c. &c. &c.

From July 31 to August 15.

NATIONAL CONVENTION.

THE following conventional news is peculiarly interesting. That part which mentions an engagement having taken place between the English and French fleets in the Mediteranean, we the more readily insert in the beginning of our number, as we have no doubt but in the subsequent part of it we shall be able to give our readers the particulars of the action as transmitted to government by our naval commander in chief in that quarter, so that the public will then have the power of forming a tolerable correct opinion as to facts by comparing the two accounts.

Tallien's report to the convention of the defeat of the emigrants we are persuaded is very little if any exaggerated. We think our readers may consider it as the best detail of that melancholy and disastrous event that has yet appeared.

The convention as will be here seen, is still proceeding in their discussion of the new constitution. When the whole is gone through we shall give it to the public in its corrected form, as promised in our last number.

SITTING OF JULY 23.

Sevestre.—" I am come in the name of the committee of general safety, to communicate to you a report of the situation of Paris, and upon the means of preserving the public tranquility. Every thing is tranquil at present, and it does not appear that the secret operators of seditious movements will make any further attempts. The men whom they misled on the first of Prairial have now seen the snare into which they were to be dragged; they repent of their revolt, and applaud the measures adopted by the convention. The young men who have recently been the instruments of these same conspirators, blush now at their own conduct; there is, therefore, nothing to fear for the public tranquility on this head; but it is of importance to adopt measures for the future, and to root out the germ of factions. The committee will speedily propose to you severe measures against that horde of stock-jobbers who pervade the streets, fill all the public places, and swarm in all the coffee-houses in this vast commune. But while we have been preparing laws on this subject, we have not failed to cast our eyes upon another sort of enemies, who are not less dangerous. They are those who, under divers pretences, get admission into this populous city, sow uneasiness and discord, and prepare plots, which are carried into execution at stated periods. We have laws, and it is of necessity that they should be executed.—The following is the form of the decree which your committee has directed me to propose to you.

" Art. I. All merchants, manufacturers, and mechanics, who shall come to Paris, shall within 24 hours after their arrival, present themselves before the civil committee of the section where they lodge, in order to obtain permission to remain there three days.

II. At the expiration of those three days, they shall be required to appear

before the administrative commission of the police to register their passports and to obtain leave to stay as long as they may have occasion to stay.

III. Manufacturers and merchants, who have already appeared before the civil committee of their section, are obliged to conform to the preceding article.

IV. Every private person, manufacturer, or merchant, who shall be found without a permission or passport shall be subjected to the penalties of the law of the 3d complementary day of the 2d year of the republic."

The above decree was passed.

SITTING OF JULY 24.

Fermont, in the name of the committee of public safety.—" For a long time the committee has not had fortunate news to announce to you, relative to our naval operations. We have, however, at length received intelligence which at least signalizes the bravery of our sailors. Our colleague Niou informs us, " That on the 25th Messidor (July 13), our Toulon fleet having met the enemy near the Hieres Isles, did not think it prudent to risk a battle, on account of our inferiority in point of number. Our ships accordingly set sail towards our ports. The wind, which had blown fresh for some time, on a sudden died away, and the enemy who were pursuing us, came up with our rear guard, an action commenced, which would have turned out advantageous to the English had it lasted longer, but it ceased on account of the French ship Alcide taking fire (we do not know how), and soon after blowing up. The fleet of the republic has returned to the gulph of Frejus, from whence they will soon set sail for Toulon.

The enemy were very ill treated in the combat, in which 17 sail resisted, for some time, 23 sail of the line, superior in their weight of metal, and better manned and equipped."

Fermont proceeded to read dispatches from the army of the eastern Pyrennees.

" Clausel informs us, that 18 vessels attempted to take possession of an important post upon the banks of the sea; but, after a combat of two hours they were forced to sheer off with great loss: we had but seven wounded."

SITTING OF JULY 25.

Le Sage, in the name of the committee of public safety, obtained a hearing.—We have, said he, this evening, received dispatches from our colleagues Tallien and Blad. The convention will permit me to pass over in silence their letter, which contains military treasures, and to communicate a note from general Hoche, who gives an account of a check experienced by the emigrants near Quiberon.

" On the 28th Messidor, (July 16) two deserters from the enemy's camp came over to us and warned us that we were to be attacked the same day. These advices were repeated by two other deserters. The enemy soon after advanced in three columns: our troops fell back, and the enemy advanced with greater assurance. It was recommended to suffer them to approach within pistol shot, when they were fired upon by batteries of 8 and 12 pounders. Thus staggered, they were at the same time charged by our cavalry, and by two battalions that attacked them in flank; they retreated in disorder, and were indebted for their safety to their gun boats, whose fire alone prevented us from entering Fort Penthievre together with them. They have left 300 dead, among whom are many officers, and we have taken five pieces of cannon, some waggons, and many muskets.

" In order to make a diversion, the enemy had also attempted to disembark near Beaumette; but the presence of general Romans, at the head of some moveable battalions, soon forced them to measure back their ground.

" On our side we have lost 23 men killed, among whom is the brave adjutant-general Vernot."—The assembly applauded, and decreed the insertion of this intelligence in the bulletin.

SITTING OF JULY 26.

Courtois, charged with collecting and enumerating the events relative to the 9th Thermidor, appeared in the tribune for the purpose of reading the result of his labours.—" It is to-morrow," said he, " that all Frenchmen will rejoice, and celebrate in concert the downfall of tyranny, and the overthrow of Robespierre. The harmony of instruments, image of that harmony

which is diffused through all hearts, will convey to our souls everlasting pleasure and happiness. On the 9th Thermidor our country was saved; to-morrow we will swear to defend it, and if necessary, to die for it. Your committee of general safety has not been enabled to present to you sooner a circumstantial recital of the events of the 9th Thermidor. It was necessary that no precipitation or haste should be used; but to collect and carefully to compare, all the circumstances, in order to present a true picture, worthy of descending to the latest posterity. The pages of our history will record more astonishing and more tyrannical acts than the annals of Rome. The proscriptions of Marius and Sylla are nothing in comparison with those of Robespierre and his accomplices. How many worthy citizens have fallen the victims of tyranny, whose names will be cited with veneration and honour! Is the devastation of the Roman provinces to be compared to that of our departments? Were not public morals exiled in France as in Italy? Augustus taught our tyrants the art of multiplying their victims, and Nero the art of torturing them.

" Pieces now in the possession of the committee, prove, that Antiel, Passy, Aichy, Gonesse, were the places of debauch where Robespierre, Henriot, St. Juste, Barrere, and others celebrated their orgies. Though enemies of the rich, they still were not the enemies of riches; though enemies, in appearance, of the vicious, they still were not the enemies of vice and debauchery. They have not been inventors of their crimes; all this science was the theory of Machiavel.

" It was our courage and the divisions of our oppressors, which gave birth to the 9th Thermidor. Weary with divided empire, they were continually struggling against each other. Robespierre refused to assist at their deliberations in the committee, though he kept three friends there to influence its decisions. He pronounced a discourse at the jacobins, tending to excite a second 31st of May. The triumphal torches of Viala, that fabulous hero of Durance, were to become the funeral torches of the most virtuous representatives. But the genius of liberty watched over our fate, and that of France. A few intrepid and brave men unmasked the tyrant and his accomplices; they exhibited them to your view in all their native nakedness, and you condemned them to the scaffold.

" Robespierre had already accused the government. The next morning St. Just appeared and pronounced a discourse exactly similar to that of his master; but he himself was soon accused, as well as the tyrant. Their plots were discovered, and you swore to punish them; you have fulfilled your duty, Tallien; you who first made the exterior of the hall to resound with the cries of liberty and vengeance; you, who first demonstrated to the national convention, the abyss into which these wretches would have plunged it, and France. To you, who first shewed the poniard to the tyrant, posterity will vote an eternal acknowledgment; it will confirm the judgment of thy cotemporaries. The new Brutus found more than one Cato to support him, and the country was saved.

" A decree of accusation was passed against Robespierre, as well as many other of his infamous agents. Liberty was for a moment in danger, in consequence of their measures. The mayor of the conspiring commune, and the general of the armed force, devoted to the tyrants, took them under their protection, and gave them an asylum! The jacobins were preparing to send reinforcements to the commune. The tocsin was sounded, the generale was beat, the gates were shut, and emissaries were sent to the assembled sections, to attack the convention. Faithful representatives, patriotic writers were proscribed, and a price fixed for their heads.

" But soon the tyrants themselves were out-lawed: a proclamation was sent to the good citizens; they swore to punish their oppressors, and those of the national representation; in a few moments the hall was surrounded with a crowd of faithful citizens, who demanded arms. Soon the retreat of the tyrants was cut off, and death awaited them. In vain they wished to be their own executioners, after having been those of France. Their punishment was demanded; and universal satisfaction burst forth.

" The gates of the prisons were immediately opened to the victims of

tyranny, and all those true republicans, whom the sword of the decemvirate awaited; were restored to the republic, to their families, and to their friends. Many arrests of the Liberticidal Commune; and a seal with a fleur-de-lys found upon the table of the municipal counsel, sufficiently prove that Robespierre and his friends were desirous of a king; but the partizans of royalty and of terror are equally odious to us. We have destroyed them; and we should again destroy them, if they should dare to appear amongst us.—We swear it, upon the tombs of those patriots, immolated by the tyranny of Capet, and by that of Robespierre."—(Loud applauses.)

The discussion on the constitution was resumed. It was interrupted by a report of the committee of public safety. "The meetings on the 30th Messidor, (said Delaunai) were directed by the emigrants. The committee knows it, and has redoubled its vigilance, and its efforts have not been useless.

The 14th Thermidor, the committee arrested in the section of the Theatre of Francaise, an individual, who, under a feigned name, pretended to be a merchant of Lyons, and to have resided at Paris for eighteen months. Other traitors also have been arrested. These are our enemies citizens—these are emigrants. Let us strike, without pity, this horde of traitors: let the national vengeance be rapid as the lightening, and terrible as the thunderbolt. The committee proposes to send these individuals before the criminal tribunal of the department of Paris."—Decreed.

SITTING OF JULY 27.

This being the day appointed for the celebration of the anniversary of the destruction of Robespierre and his accomplices, the deputies appeared in *costume*. The tribunes and the galleries were filled with male and female citizens.

The national institute of music executed some symphonies, and a hymn upon the 9th Thermidor, composed for the occasion by Chenier. Some strophes of the hymn were very beautiful. As soon as the hymn had been played, the president, Lareveilliere Lepaux stated, that the committee had to announce important intelligence.—Loud plaudits.

Tallien ascended the tribune amidst the loudest plaudits—"Representatives," said he, "I come from the Banks of the Western Ocean, to add new songs to those of this memorable day, and new laurels to the triumphs of the 9th Thermidor. (Applauses.) Happy if I shall be able to describe the efforts of our brothers in arms, to ensure success to the cause of liberty and the republic. The committee in sending us on our mission, charged us to beat the enemy. Our soldiers have conquered.—(Applauses.) The emigrants proclaimed in Vannes, that they came to re-establish order and royalty. They dared to set their foot on their native soil, but the oracle is accomplished; their native soil has devoured them.—(Applauses.) After having lost, by their folly, the advantages of a descent prepared at so immense an expence, so long announced as a decisive stroke by the English papers, and those in their pay, the English government have had the baseness to abandon the victims of their bad faith. Twice the emigrants attempted to cut their way through our columns; the first time our advanced guard alone repulsed them; the second time, on the 28th Messidor (July 16) they came within pistol shot to be slaughtered by our batteries; and if we had had a body of 400 cavalry, in addition to our force, not one of them would have escaped; but that death would have been too good for traitors—they were destined for the fate of criminals, which they quickly must undergo." (Tallien here gave a description of the peninsula of Quiberon)—"In the situation in which we were placed," continued he, "we saw, that in order to conquer the enemy, and to prevent them from reimbarking, some vigorous step was necessary. A select column had orders to file along the sea coast, and to scale the Fort of Penthievre, which had been given up to the enemy. This was on the 2d Thermidor (July 20), at eleven in the evening. A dreadful shower occasioned some disorder among our soldiers, but the prudence of the general quickly restored order. Our brave companions marched up to the middle in water, when they were perceived by the gun-boats of the English. They had found it impossible to bring can-

non along with them; the muskets were damaged by the rain; our soldiers had only their bayonets. In the mean time thirty cannon from the fort, and a fleet of sixteen ships vomited forth fire and destruction. We were forced to fall back; we rallied, but the passages were intercepted. In the mean time it was rumoured, that our brave companions had obtained possession of the fort. We returned, and instead of the white flag, we saw the national colours displayed on the wall.—(Loud Applauses.) General Menage, at the head of 200 brave fellows, clambered from rock to rock, and having reached the top, cut down all who resisted, got possession of the fort, while the cannoneers, who were deserters from Toulon, still fired on our troops.

"After the fort was carried, two battalions remained to guard it, and the others advanced into the peninsula of Quiberon. Every where the enemy were repulsed. Wishing to regain their ships, they withdrew to a rock. On this rock vanished all those projects which had been so long in preparation. The general ordered to beat the charge. The emigrants had the bayonets at their breasts. In vain they sent proposals of truce—'*No terms—throw down your arms!*' They laid down their arms; but the English continuing to fire from the ships, we demanded that the fire should cease; but the unfortunate victims of British honour replied. 'How! don't you see that they fire upon us as well as upon you.'—The general perceived they were taking advantage of the respite to embark their officers: two pieces of cannon sunk the boats, and all the remaining emigrants threw down their arms.

"They had amounted to more than 10,000.—What a spectacle to France and to Europe! These lofty emigrants suppliantly threw down their arms, at the feet of the very republicans whom they had attempted to massacre, and with tears in their eyes thanked them for a generosity of which they were unworthy. The whole number of emigrants, who, as I have already said, amounted to more than 10,000, were taken or killed—(Applauses.) The ruffians were armed with poniards—here is one, which the monster who had it did not dare to employ against himself: he knew that its point was poisoned: the experiment was made upon an animal, which in a short time died of convulsions. Measures have been taken to prevent the emigrants from returning into the interior. A military commission will execute speedy justice upon them.

"By a most detestable policy, the English, by starving several of our prisoners, had brought them to engage in the expedition; but no sooner had they set foot on their native soil than they threw themselves into our arms, gave us an account of the force of the enemy, and conducted us in all the attacks: they announced to us the arrival of five regiments of emigrants, on the 1st Thermidor (July 19), they accordingly came and fell into our hands the next day.

"A statement of the booty will be sent to you. I can, in the first moment, however, announce to you, that we have taken 70,000 muskets, 150,000 pair of shoes, immense magazines of all sorts of provisions, and clothes for 40,000 men.—(Applauses.)

"We have taken six ships that arrived the evening before the action, laden with rum, brandy, and provisions.

"We cannot be surprised at this profusion, when we know that Quiberon was the depot of the army of Pitt, and of that which he proposed to raise throughout France."

A secretary then read a letter from general Hoche, confirming the detail given by Tallien. He there states, that the five emigrant regiments made prisoners are those of Hervilly, Hector, Damas, Rohan, and the legion of Royal Emigrants. After having announced that he had liberated the women and children of the Chouans; he adds as follows:—"Thus is the horrid project of the English minister entirely defeated. Monsieur Pitt, ask of Monsieur Puisaye, who embarked on the firing of the first musket, whether it is as easy to subdue the republicans on their territory as in your cabinet!"

Several extracts from the correspondence of the emigrants were afterwards read, from which it appeared that the enemy had promised themselves much advantage from the divisions in the convention at the time they were forming their plans, but had received a great damp by the sudden fall of the Jacobins.

It was proposed, and the convention

immediately decreed, amidst the loudest applause, that the Western army had deserved well of its country; after which the national band played several republican airs.

Freron announced that Rouget Delille author of the Marseilloise March, had been wounded in combating the emigrants: he demanded that the committee of public safety should be charged to promote him.—Decreed.

Treilhard, in the name of the committee of public safety—" At the moment when the republic triumphs over the most cruel of its enemies, the nations in amity with us hasten to cement still more closely the bonds of union. The envoy of the republic of Venice is at Paris; and the committee proposes to you to receive him on the 12th inst. (July 30th), at two o'clock.—Decreed.

Bailly, in the name of the committee of general security, proposed that Pache and Bouchotte should be tried by a special jury.—Decreed.

The discussion of the constitution was resumed, and several articles decreed.

SITTING OF JULY 28.

Chenier presented a long plan of a decree on the organization of the national establishment of music. According to this plan the establishment is to be composed of an hundred and fifteen individuals, who are to instruct gratuitously six hundred pupils.—Adjourned.

Thirion, one of the deputies under arrest, demanded in writing, that a speedy report should be made on his conduct.—Referred to the committees of general security and legislation.

A citizen presented a work, in which he endeavours to prove that the old calendar is better calculated than the new one, for the measurement of time.

Lepau observed, that no one, except an ignorant man, or an aristocrat, could make so absurd an objection against the new calendar, which was perfectly consonant with nature. It was simply necessary, he thought, to change the denomination of Sans-Colotide, as improper and dissonant.—Order of the day.

Aubry, in the name of the committee of public safety, obtained a decree of general amnesty for all crimes relative to desertion, on condition that the soldiers absent from their corps without leave, should join them within the space of ten days, and that those who have not yet joined their corps, should repair to the army with all possible speed. The directors of the districts are to supply and forward them on their way; and all unlimited leaves, and particular permissions are revoked, with the exception of those granted by the committee of public safety.

As we were closing this department of our miscellany, the Paris papers down to the 31st ult. reached our hands, in which we find that the long expected treaty of Peace between Spain and the French Republic, has at length been brought to a conclusion at Basle, on the 22d July. This dereliction of the Spanish power from the confederated cause, is considered, by many, as a prelude to a general Peace, and upon this opinion our funds have experienced a considerable elevation, which, we think, will be but temporary. The following are the articles of the treaty presented to the convention on the 29th July.

AFTERNOON SITTING.

PEACE WITH SPAIN.

AFTER four o'clock all the members of the committee of public safety entered the hall.

Treilhard, the reporter of the committee, immediately ascended the tribune. He began by reading a letter from the representatives of the people with the army of the Western Pyrenees, dated from Vittoria, 30 Messidor (July 18). It stated in substance that the French had taken possession of that place, after a march, which disconcerted the enemy, and obliged them to divide their forces. 'But, continued Treilhard. 'I do wrong in making use of the term enemy. Spain is no longer our enemy. It is not, therefore, for victories that you are indebted to our brave brethren in arms; you are indebted to them for peace. The committee of public safety announces to the national convention of the French republic, that *Peace is concluded with Spain*. We have thus one foe less, and one friend more. (The applause with which this intelligence was received continued for nearly a

quarter of an hour.) I shall now proceed to read to you

THE TREATY.

"The French republic and his Catholic majesty, the king of Spain, equally animated with the desire of putting an end to the calamities of war, considering besides that there exists between them real interests which command them to enter into Union and Peace, have appointed for their respective ministers to re-establish peace citizen Francois Barthelemi, on the part of the French republic, and on the part of his Catholic majesty, Don Domingo D'Iriarte, minister plenipotentiary to the republic of Poland. The said ambassadors, after having exchanged their powers, have agreed upon the following articles :

Article I. There shall be peace, amity, and good understanding between the French republic and the kingdom of Spain.

II. In consequence thereof all hostilities shall cease between the two powers, as soon as the present treaty is ratified.

III. Neither of the two powers shall furnish against the other any contingent in men, arms, horses, money, or ships: nor shall the two powers grant a passage through their territories to any troops of a nation at war with either of the contracting powers.

IV. The French republic restores to his Catholic majesty all the conquests she has made in his dominions during the present war, within a fortnight from the date of the ratification of the present treaty.

V. The fortresses and strong places taken by the French republic, shall be restored, with the cannon and ammunition found in them at the period of their capture.

VI. There shall immediately be appointed commissioners on each side to fix in an amicable manner the respective limits of the two empires; the commissioners shall take for the basis of these limits the tops of mountains.

VII. In exchange for the possessions yielded by the 4th article, the king of Spain cedes to the French republic, the Spanish part of St. Domingo, with all the cannon and ammunition contained in it.

VIII. Until a new treaty of commerce shall be concluded between the two powers, all the communications shall remain as they were before the war. The merchants of the two nations shall travel through the territories of the two powers, provided they conform to the law, manners, and customs of the country.

IX. All the prisoners on either side shall be liberated without any distinction of rank or number. The Portuguese prisoners in the service of his Catholic majesty shall also be given up.

X. The articles of this treaty extend to the republic of the United Provinces, the ally of France.

XI. The French republic accepts the mediation of the king of Spain in favour of the kings of Portugal, of Naples, of Sardinia, and all the princes of Italy, for the re-establishment of Peace.

XII. The French republic convinced of the interest which his Catholic majesty has in the establishment of a general peace, will accept of his good offices in favour of all the other belligerent powers, who shall wish to treat with her.

Done at Basle, the 4th Thermidor, (July 22.)

It was moved, that this important treaty should be printed and sent to all the departments and the armies.

ABSTRACT OF AN ACT

FOR MAKING PROVISION FOR THE PAYMENT OF THE PRINCE OF WALES'S DEBTS; FOR PREVENTING THE FUTURE ACCUMULATION OF DEBTS; AND FOR REGULATING THE MODE OF EXPENDITURE OF HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS'S REVENUES.

35 Geo. III. cap. 129.

Annuity of 65,000l. to the Prince of Wales.

I. FROM the 10th day of October, 1794, during the joint lives of his present majesty and his royal highness the prince of Wales, an annuity of 65,000l. shall commence and be paid the 5th day of January, the 5th day of April, the 5th day of July, and the

10th day of October, in every year, by equal portions; the first two quarterly payments thereof to be made on the day after the passing of this act, and the said annuity is to be paid out of the consolidated fund (sufficient being reserved to pay such sums as are directed to be paid by acts of parliament previous to the passing of this act.)

Annuity payable at the Exchequer, &c.

II. The said annuity shall be payable at the receipt of his majesty's exchequer, and the auditor of the said receipt shall pass debentures from time to time for paying the said annuity, as the same shall become due, without any fees or charges; and the said debentures shall be a sufficient authority to the several officers of the receipt of the exchequer for the payment of the same.

Annuity free from taxes.

III. The said annuity to be free from all taxes, rates, and assessments.

Respecting commissioners.

IV. The speaker of the house of commons, for the time being, the chancellor of his majesty's exchequer, the master of his majesty's household, the accountant general of the high court of chancery, and the surveyor general of the crown lands, shall be commissioners for putting this act in execution; and all powers and authorities may be exercised by any number not less than three of the said commissioners; and any one of the said persons, before he shall enter upon execution of the same, shall take the following oath before one of the barons of the coit of his majesty's court of exchequer, (which they are respectively required to administer.)

'I *A. B.* do swear, That I will act faithfully and impartially to the best of my judgment, in the execution of an act, intituled," (here set forth the title of the act) "according to the true intent and meaning of the said act."

And every other of the said commissioners shall likewise take the same oath, before the said commissioners or any other who has taken the oath, and is empowered to administer the same.

A moiety set apart for the debts.

V. Enacted, (agreeable to his royal highnesses will), That on the 5th day of July, 1795, and at the end of every quarter of a year from that time, until all the debts now due by his royal highness, not exceeding the sum of six hundred and fifty thousand pounds, shall be discharged, there shall be set apart at the receipt of the exchequer, the sum of 15,000l. making the annual sum of 60,000l. which shall be paid to the said commisioners, or such persons as they, or any three, or more of them, shall by writing under their hands, appoint to receive the same; and that on the day next after the passing of this act, for the two quarters of a year which have elapsed since the 10th of October, 1794, there shall be set apart 30,000l. which shall be at any time issued to the said commissioners, or such other person or persons as aforesaid.

£.1250, &c. to be paid his royal highness.

VI. On the 5th of July, 1795, there shall be set apart at the receipt of the exchequer, during the joint lives of his majesty and his royal highness, and until the determination of the said commission, as hereafter directed, provided the same shall determine during such joint lives, the sum of 1250l. which shall be paid to his royal highness, or such person authorized by him to receive the same, whose receipt shall be sufficient discharge; and that on the day next after the passing of this act, in respect of the two quarters elapsed since the 10th of October, the sum of 2,500l. shall be set apart and paid in like manner.

When the debts are discharged the commission to cease, &c.

VII. And whenever the said debts are discharged, the said commission, and all powers given by the same, shall absolutely cease and determine; and from and after such determination, the sum of 16,250l. shall be set apart at the receipt of the exchequer, at the end of every quarter, and the same shall be paid to his royal highness, or such person authorized by him to receive the same, whose receipt shall be a sufficient discharge.

Commissioners may examine creditors, &c.

VIII. It shall be lawful for the said commissioners to demand from any of the officers of his royal highness, or any person concerned in the management of his revenues, a true and just

statement of all the debts now due, who are hereby required, within such time as shall be limited, to give in such statement, in writing, as far as shall have come to their or his knowledge, containing the sums due, to whom, on what account, and whether any securities have been given; and if there be cause for further explanation or investigation, it shall be lawful for the commissioners to summon before them all or any of the said officers, with the books, accounts &c. and also, all persons who have or claim to have debts outstanding, and desire any benefit from any of the funds established by this act, and to examine such person or persons, upon oath or affirmation (which any three or more of the commissioners are authorized to administer), touching all things relating to such debts, &c. and all such officers and persons are required punctually to attend the said commissioners at the time and place appointed.

Creditors dissatisfied may sue the commissoners.

IX. If any creditor, or creditors be, in such case, dissatisfied with the judgment of the said commissioners, such creditor or creditors may sue any one or more of such commissioners, in any of his majesty's courts of record at Westminster, in an action of debt, for the recovery thereof; and to serve such commissioner or commissioners with a copy of the process of such court, upon the original cause of action, in which, costs shall be awarded to either party as in other cases of trials at law, provided the copy of such process be served within ten days from the notification of their determination; and no writ of error shall be brought upon the judgment in such action.

Commissioners may institute suits against creditors.

X. It shall be lawful for the said commissioners, in the name or names of any one or more of them, to institute any suit in his majesty's court of chancery or exchequer, against any creditor or creditors, whose debts shall have accrued before the passing of this act.

No action to be discontinued by a commissioner's death.

XI. No action or suit shall be discontinued by the death or resignation of the commissoner or commissioners in whose name or names the same shall be commenced, or by the act of such commissioner or commissioners, without the consent of three or more of them; nor shall any commissioner or commissioners be liable to pay any debt, damages, costs, &c. by reason of such action or suit, out of his or their own estate, nor to any process of execution, but shall be reimbursed all charges and expences out of the funds.

Commissioners may settle the course of payment of debts, &c.

XII. And the said commissioners are empowered to treat or agree with all or any of the persons on whose behalf any debt shall be demanded as due from his royal highness, and to settle the course of payment as they shall seem fit: and whenever any debt shall have been proved to the satisfaction of the commissioners, they are required to cause to be made out, under the hands and seals of any three or more of them, one or more security or securities for the payment of the said debt, by way of debenture or debentures, with a defeazance thereon for making void the same on payment, according to such course and order, and under such conditions as shall be settled by the said commissioners, together with interest for the same, at five pounds per cent. per annum, until payment; and all such securities and sums of money due or to grow due thereon, shall be severally charged upon the respective funds established by this act for payment of the same, in the manner established; and all such securities shall be assignable and transferable, from time to time, to any person or persons, by endorsement in writing under the hands of the respective creditors, or their executors, administrators or assigns.

£.13,000 to be paid annually out of the revenues of the Duchy of Cornwall.

XIII. Enacted, (by desire of his royal highness) that the receiver-general, or other proper officer of his royal highness the prince of Wales, as duke of Cornwall, to whom the receipt of the revenues of the dutchy of Cornwall is or shall be entrusted, after paying the salaries of the said duchy, and charges attending the management of the same, which shall not exceed the sum to which the said salaries, charges, and expences, have amounted to on an

average of the last five years, shall, during such term as his majesty or his royal highness may continue to be interested in the revenues of the said duchy, or until the debts of his royal highness shall be discharged, provided the same shall be discharged within such term, from time to time pay, by half-yearly payments, the first to be made on the 5th day of January, 1796, to the said commissioners, or person or persons appointed to receive the same, (whose receipts shall be a discharge) the yearly sum of 13,000l. out of the rents, issues, and profits of the said duchy, provided they amount to such sum; and in case they do not, in any one year, then the said receiver-general, or other officer having the receipt of the said revenues, shall pay over to the said commissioners such sum as the said revenues shall amount to, after the aforesaid deductions, and the deficiences shall be made up, with interest of five pounds per cent. per annum, from any surplus which may arise in any subsequent year, to be by them applied towards the discharge of the debts now due.

Respecting the principal and interest.

XIV. The whole of the principal sums contained in the securities to be given by the said commissioners, shall be paid out of the monies placed in their hands, and the interest to grow due thereon shall be discharged out of the annuity of 60,000l. and the said sum of 13,000l. to be paid as aforesaid.

Interest to be paid half-yearly.

XV. At the end of every half-year the comissioners shall pay all the interest then due on the said securities; and the remainder of the said annual sum of 60,000l. and of the said sum of 13,000l, or such sum as shall be paid from the revenues of the duchy of Cornwall, shall be applied towards satisfying the principal debt due on the said securities.

Provision in case of the demise of the crown.

XVI. In the event of the demise of the crown during the life-time of his royal highness, the said sum of 60,000l. shall from thenceforth, during the life of his royal highness, or until the said debts, or such part as shall remain due, shall be discharged, be charged, and are hereby accordingly charged upon the hereditary revenues of the crown during the life of his said royal highness, and shall not from thenceforth be paid out of the consolidated fund, but be paid out of the said hereditary revenues, in like manner and in such proportions as are herein-before directed.

Provision in case of the death of the prince.

XVII. And in the event of the decease of his royal highness before the payment of all the debts and interest that may grow due, the said annual sum of 60,000l. shall continue to be set apart out of the said consolidated fund, and be issued to the said commissioners quarterly, and by them applied to the diminution of the said debts and interest.

No claims received after Sept. 1. 1795.

XVIII. No claim or demand of any creditor or creditors shall he received after the first day of September, 1795, nor shall any security be granted to any creditor or creditors, unless a claim shall be made, and an account in writing of the debt be delivered on or before the first day of September, 1795, and unless such creditor or creditors submit to be examined as may be deemed necessary; notwithstanding the commissioners shall have power to enlarge the time for delivering in such claims and accounts, if they see reasonable cause.

The debt to merge in the security accepted.

XIX. If any security granted by the commissioners he accepted by a creditor or creditors, their debt or debts shall be declared from thenceforth merged therein (i. e. *lodged*) and his royal highness, his heirs, executors and administrators, and every person or persons who shall or may be security for the same, and his and their lands, tenements, &c. shall be wholly exonerated therefrom, and all securities whatever which shall have been given.

Nature of former securities, &c. to be declared on oath.

XX. Before any creditor or creditors be entitled to any security, by way of debenture, he, she, or they shall de-

clare on his, her, or their oath or affirmation, the nature and kind of the former securities (if any) which he, she, or they, or any others in trust, hold for the said debt or debts; and every security shall be first delivered up to the commissioners, to be cancelled (unless it shall appear to their satisfaction that they cannot be delivered up); and if any such creditor or creditors shall obtain from the said commissioners any security on account of any debt or debts without delivering up all former securities for the same, or any part thereof, every such former security shall be of no avail; but shall, to the extent of the interest of such creditor or creditors, be held in trust for his royal highness, in such manner as the said commissioners shall direct: and it shall be lawful for the commissioners to direct the payment of such debt or debts to be postponed until all his royal highness's other debts, which shall be fully disclosed, (and the securities for which shall have been delivered to the commissioners) shall be paid off and satisfied.

Allowance for the expences of this act to be issued annually.

XXI. The lords commissioners of his majesty's treasury, or the lord high treasurer for the time being, are hereby authorised to issue all such sum or sums to such person or persons, as the said commissioners by any writing under the hands of any three or more, shall authorize to receive the same, not exceeding £ 500 in any one year out of any part of the public money, in the receipt of the exchequer, which sum shall be deemed a part of the annuity of £ 60,000, and be therefrom deducted; which sums, so to be issued, shall be employed in defraying all the necessary charges, &c. in the execution of this act; and which money shall not be subject to any tax, duty, rate, or assessment whatsoever.

False evidences liable to the penalties of perjury.

XII. If any person or persons upon examination upon oath or affirmation before the said commissioners, shall give false evidence, every such person or persons, being thereof duly convicted, shall be subject to such pains and penalties, as are imposed in cases of wilful and corrupt perjury.

Commissioners to give an account of their proceedings to the treasury.

XXIII. The said commissioners shall as often as necessary give an account of their proceedings, in writing, to the lords commissioners of his majesty's treasury, or the lord high treasurer for the time being.

Limitation of actions.

XXIV. No action or suit shall be commenced against any person or persons for any thing done in pursuance of this act, until ten days notice thereof be given to the said commissioners, in writing; nor after a sufficient satisfaction or tender thereof, hath been made to the party or parties aggrieved; nor after six calender months next after the fact committed; and every such action shall be brought in the court of exchequer, and be laid in the county of Middlesex, only; and the defendant or defendants shall and may plead the general issue, and give this act as evidence in any trial thereon; and if the same shall appear to be done in pursuance of this act, or if such action or suit shall be brought after the limited time, or without ten days notice, or after a sufficient satisfaction made, the jury shall find for the defendant or defendants; or if the plaintiff or plaintiffs shall become nonsuited, the defendant or defendants shall have treble costs, and the common remedy for recovering the same.

Prince's officer to make out a plan of the establishment, &c.

XXV. The principal officer or officers of his royal highness shall within fourteen days after the passing of this act, prepare for the approbation of his royal highness, a plan of the establishment of his royal highness in distinct departments, and in such order as he or they shall think fit and necessary, together with a plan of the salaries and payments of each class, and of each individual office therein; and also prepare an estimate of the annual expences of each department; one copy of which plan and estimate, after being approved of by his royal highness, shall be lodged with the commissioners of his majesty's treasury, and another in the office of the treasurer, or such officer or officers for the time being, as shall be appointed by his royal highness, and another with

the clerks of the two houses of parliament; and from and after the 5th of July 1795, all disbursements which shall be made out of the revenues of his royal highness, shall be made by the treasurer, or principal officer or officers in the order specified in such plan and estimate, for which the treasurer, or principal officer or officers shall be responsible, and liable to answer the damages to the party aggrieved: nevertheless, if it shall be at any time necessary to alter the said plan of establishment or estimate of expences, the principal officer or officers, or other persons concerned in the management of his royal highness's household shall, on directions from his royal highness, state such alteration; and if approved of by his royal highness, such alteration so made, shall be lodged as already mentioned.

When the commission ceases a new plan to be made out.

XXVI. Whenever the debts now due shall be paid, (provided it is during the joint lives of his majesty and his royal highness) the said commission shall cease, and the whole sum of £65,000 become payable to his royal highness, or such person as he shall appoint, then the principal officer or officers concerned in the management of his royal highness's household shall, within two months after the determination of the said commission, form a new plan of the establishment of his royal highness, and an estimate of the annual expences; and the same being approved of by his royal highness, shall be laid before the lords commissioners of his majesty's treasury and both houses of parliament within ten days after the first day of the next session of a parliament, after the determination of the said commission.

Treasurer to cause payments to be entered for inspection.

XXVII. The treasurer, or his royal highness's principal officer or officers, shall cause a book or books to be kept, in which all payments shall be entered, with the day, month, and year; and it shall be lawful for the commissioners of his majesty's treasury, from time to time, to demand an inspection of such book or books, or any copy or copies of the same, or any part; which orders shall be obeyed.

Account of the prince's expences to be made out quarterly.

XXVIII. The treasurer, or principal officer or officers, shall within 14 days after the expiration of every quarter of a year, cause to be made out an exact account of the expences incurred by his royal highness within the preceding quarter; which account shall contain the several sums paid, and the several demands made, within the said quarter; and the said treasurer, or principal officer or officers, shall examine the said accounts, with the vouchers thereto relative, and sign his or their approbation of the same, or part or parts thereof, provided the amount exceed not the plan and estimate.

Expences to be paid quarterly.

XXIX. Upon the settlement of such quarterly account, the treasurer or principal officer or officers, being authorised by his royal highness's warrant or warrants under the privy seal, shall pay in the order settled such sums of money specified in such accounts, to the respective persons to whom his royal highness shall be debited in such account.

Concerning arrears at the end of the quarter.

XXX. If any deficiency shall arise in the revenues of his royal highness, at the end of any quarter of a year, so as to create an arrear in the payment of any claims, such arrears shall be carried to the account of the next quarter, and (except where any arrears of a preceding quarter shall likewise be carried to the same account) shall be placed therein first in order of payment, and shall be first paid out of the first monies of the next succeeding quarter. But no arrear of any salaries or allowances made by his royal highness to any officer or officers who may be concerned in the execution of this act, shall be carried on beyond the term of one quarter after the quarter in which the same shall have become due; and no arrears of any sort shall be carried on for more than two quarters after the quarter when the same shall accrue due; and if arrears shall be carried on for two quarters, the same shall be discharged out of the

sum due in the quarter to which such arrear shall be carried, in preference to the arrear of the preceding year, and in preference to all demands that shall accrue in the quarter to which such arrear shall be carried; and his royal highness's officer or officers shall not audit, allow, &c. any account for the quarter to which such arrears shall be carried, or issue any sum for the payment of the claims of the quarter to which such arrears shall be carried, until the said arrears shall be fully paid; nevertheless, if at the end of any quarter there shall be carried to the account of the same the arrears of two quarters preceding, the arrears of the quarter immediately preceding shall be placed second in the order of payment, and paid accordingly.

Surplus at the end of any quarter to be paid the prince.

XXXI. If at the end of any quarter any surplus shall remain, after paying all demands during such quarter, and all arrears in former quarters, such surplus shall be paid over to his royal highness's privy purse.

Demands after July the 5th to be delivered quarterly.

XXXII. Every creditor of his royal highness's whose demand shall accrue after July 5, 1795, shall deliver into the office of the treasurer, or principal officer or officers, a particular in writing, containing its nature and amount, signed by him or her, within ten days after the expiration of the quarter in which it shall accrue, to be included, &c. in the preceding quarterly account, to be audited; and no account or debt, of what nature or kind soever shall be included in any such account to be audited which shall not have wholly accrued within the quarter of a year preceding such audit, or presented within the time limited; nor shall any debt be discharged which shall not have accrued and be claimed as aforesaid; and if any person or persons claiming any debt shall not, after the 5th of July, 1795, deliver a particular in writing, &c. within ten days, every such debt shall be barred (*i. e.* MADE VOID;) and all bonds, bills, &c. given in consideration of any such debt shall be null and void; and if any officer or person employed by his royal highness, to whom the particulars of such debts shall be delivered, neglect or refuse to insert the same in his quarterly account, as directed, he shall be liable to pay the amount thereof to the party grieved.

No Action to be brought against the prince for debt after July 5th.

XXXIII. No action or suit shall be brought by any creditor against his royal highness, for the recovery of any debt which shall accrue after the 5th of July, 1795; nor upon any bond or security given after the passing of this act.

Act not to prevent certain suits.

XXXIV. Nothing herein contained shall prevent any action or suit against his royal highness, by any person having any title by way of mortgage not made by his royal highness, or for rent reserved upon any lease or grant of lands, &c. not made to or in trust for his royal highness, or any suit, &c. against his royal highness as duke of Cornwall, respecting his duchy of Cornwall.

Creditors who have observed the time of delivery may sue for payment three months after.

XXXV. Where a demand shall be made, which shall have wholly accrued after the said 5th of July, within the quarter preceding such claim, and the particulars thereof shall be delivered to the proper officer, if not paid, the creditor or creditors at any time within three calender months after such delivery (but not afterwards) may sue for the recovery of the same; in which action or suit the treasurer, or other principal officer or officers, to whom the particulars shall have been delivered, shall be made defendant, and deemed the real party therein; but, if the plaintiff obtain judgment, no execution shall issue against the person of the treasurer, or officer or officers, nor against his or their effects, but the judgment shall be a charge upon the funds of his royal highness, and be paid in preference to all debts and demands, except such as shall have arisen in consequence of any prior judgment obtained, and a note or docquet of every such judgment so obtained, shall be entered by the creditor in the office of the treasurer or other principal officer or officers, within ten days after signing the same, in order to be entitled to the benefit of this act.

Any officer liable to damages for neglect, &c.

XXXVI. If any officer or person entrusted with the management of his royal highness's revenues shall neglect to prepare any account or accounts, or to audit or pay the same, or misapply the monies in his hand, or any part thereof, or shall wilfully omit to insert in his quarterly accounts the claim or claims of any creditor or creditors delivered within the time allowed, or shall wilfully prepare any false account, every such offender shall be liable to pay damages to the party aggrieved, which may be sued for and recovered by action of debt, &c. in any of his majesty's courts at Westminster, with full costs of suit.

A CONTINUATION OF THE TRIAL OF

CAPTAIN WIGHTMAN,

BRIGHTON CAMP, JULY 8.

SIXTH DAY.

Colonel Cawthorne, of the royal Westminster regiment, sworn.

The following order of the 1st of July was proved from the adjutants book:

"It is the colonel's orders that the captains and commanding officers of the companies will order their men to state to them any demand or claim they may have upon the colonel, or any other officer, and that they may make such claim on or before Saturday, in writing; and that the captains or commanding officers of companies give the same to the colonel by twelve o'clock on that day in his tent."

Q. Were you in camp on the evening of the 1st of July, after parade?—A. I do not recollect that I was.

Q. Were were you that evening?—A. I believe I was at Brighton, but cannot exactly say the place where.

Q. Should you have thought the orders of the 1st of July sufficiently carried into execution, if these orders had been read by the non-commissioned officers, and the report made to you at the time specified?—A. I should think the orders of the 1st of July, just now read, would have been sufficiently complied with, if the men, whom I had ordered to make a report to their captains or commanding officers of companies of any claim they might have, and that that order had been so explained to the men, that the captains or commanding officers of companies were enabled to deliver in an accurate report from the men at my tent at the time specified in the order. I conceive the captains and commanding officers of companies were answerable to me for delivering in such reports.

Q. Should you think it necessary for the captains of companies themselves to read your orders to the men?—A. Certainly not; it is generally the custom for non commissioned officers to read the orders in the presence of their commanding officer.

Q. Is it usual to order the officers of the picquet to read the orders to the men not on picquet on the parade?—A. I never gave orders to that effect, to the best of my recollection, conceiving it sufficient to read them to the men on parade, who are generally formed before the picquet is dismissed.

Q. Was there any emergency requiring the orders to be read on the 1st of July, half an hour after gun-firing?—A. I do not recollect there was, as there were two whole days between that day and the time of the report ordered to be given in.

Q. Relate to the court the particulars which happened upon your seeing the lieutenant colonel's report relative to captain Wightman's conduct on the 1st of July.—A. I received the report from lieutenant-colonel O'Kelly, relative to the prisoner on the ground, on the 2d of July, about half past two, when the regiment was in the field: upon receiving it, I immediately mentioned it to general Jones, and desired to know when and where I should officially make the report to him. He told me he would see me at the castle in the evening. I left camp very soon

after dinner that day, and went to Brighton with the major of my regiment, and, to the best of my recollection (not having taken minutes), we met general Jones opposite the castle-tavern: I think I gave him the letter there from lieutenant-colonel O'Kelly; and some conversation having passed between the general, the major, and myself, relating to the business, it was agreed to go to general Lascelles, which we did soon after, when we found general Lascelles at home, and to all four of us, at general Lascelle's house, the lieutenant colonel's letter was again read. After some conversation, I told the general that I had given captain Wightman leave to dine at the mess, and to take the air within the limits of the picquet of the regiment, upon his having given me his honour that he would not exceed those bounds; that he would consider himself as being under arrest, and take care not to interfere with regimental duty. The generals Lascelles and Jones gave it as their opinion that I had not acted incorrectly; for from the charge, as it then appeared, it did not strike them that the leave I had given was improper. In taking my leave, I desired to know if they had any further commands for me. They said they had none.

Q. At what time, and to what limits did you extend the arrest to the prisoner?—A. On the 2d of July, before I went to dinner, and no extent of time was mentioned.

Q. Was the extent of the arrest which you gave me such as you represented to the generals Lascelles and Jones?—A. It was.

Q. Did you inform the lieutenant-colonel of such extent of the arrest, at what time, and in what words?—A. On the 2d of July, after dining in the mess-house, and leaving the table early I had got pretty near my own tent, when the lieutenant-colonel came up, and asked me if I had given captain Wightman leave to dine at the mess? I told him I had, and that I had also given him leave to walk within the limits of the picquet of the regiment. His answer was, "Very well, sir."

Q. About what hour did that circumstance happen?—A. About seven o'clock, I should think.

Q. How long have you known capt. Wightman, and how has he served in the regiment?—A. I have known the prisoner about a year and a half; he has been in the regiment about the same time.

Q. What has his conduct ever been for attention to his duty, obedience to his superior officers, and loyalty to his king?—A. He has always paid the strictest attention to his duty, and, from the very great recommendation I had of him, I have never found cause to regret having first recommended him to his majesty; and from the perseverance of his conduct, I have thought myself fortunate to have had it in my power to recommend him for promotion from a lieutenancy to the rank he now bears in the regiment; and I believe, if ever there was a man well attached to his king, captain Wightman is that man. There are particular instances, even in this regiment, when he was left with the command of the regiment, where he particularly distinguished himself, as will appear by a voucher just received. I beg leave to read two letters. [The letters being addressed to captain Wightman, the court would not permit colonel Cawthorne to read them.]

On the request of captain Wightman, a letter was read, written to him by Thomas Phillips Lamb, Esq. dated Rye, July 14, 1795, and speaking of the good conduct and loyalty of captain Wightman, when at Rye.

Colonel Cawthorne cross examined by the prosecutor.

Q. When did I first report to you that I had put captain Wightman under an arrest?—A. You came to me between nine and ten in the morning of the 2d of July, and asked me if I had received a letter from you? I answered, no, and requested to know the purport of it: you said it was to acquaint me that you had put captain Wightman under an arrest.

The letter sent by the lieutenant-colonel being produced (the colonel having given it to general Jones) the colonel was asked whether that was the letter?—Colonel Cawthorne said, I think it most likely that is the letter, but it having been out of my possession, I will not swear to it; I believe it to be the same letter, and the contents to be the same as that which I received, but I will not swear positively.

Q. Did you not go to captain Wightman's tent, on the 2d July, after the

field day was over, and the regiment was dismissed, and shew him that letter?—A. I believe I did go to captain Wightman's tent, after the field day was over; but I do not recollect shewing him the letter alluded to.

Q. Was it after you had so done that you enlarged the prisoner's arrest, and gave him permission to go to the mess-house to dinner?—A. It was at that time, and in captain Wightman's tent.

The court was cleared; and resuming, they told general Jones that they probably might call on him in the course of the proceedings, and therefore entreated him not to appear in the court.

Q. Did you, before dinner, after I had made the report of captain Wightman's arrest, directly or indirectly, acquaint me that you had enlarged captain Wightman's arrest, and would bring him to dinner?—A. No; and for this reason, because I conceived, that, as commanding officer of the regiment, I was accountable to no one but the general for my conduct.

Q. Did I ask you, when I followed you out of the mess tent, whether you had permitted the prisoner to walk about the lines of the picquet, or merely by whose authority, or whose leave, the prisoner dined at the mess?—A. You only asked by whose authority captain Wightman dined at the mess—I told you by mine as I have already stated, and that I had given him leave; and also to walk about the limits of the picquet of the regiment.

Q. Do you remember calling captain Davis into the tent, at the time you gave the prisoner this permission, and what conversation passed in the tent relative to such permission?—A. I do not recollect calling captain Davis into the prisoner's tent, or any conversation passing with captain Davis at that time.

Q. Is it not a standing regimental order that the officers should read the orders to the men when on parade, and make the report to the commanding officer?—A. I know of no such order: the orders are always read by the non commissioned officers in presence of the officers, as before stated in my evidence.

Q. Is it not the custom of the regiment for both officers and men of the picquet to attend the parade and go out into the field; and have you not frequently taken the officer of the quarter guard to fall in with the battallion, when under arms for exercise?—A. it certainly has been the custom in the day time.

Q. Have you not been told that the general desired that the officers and men of the picquet should not be excused from attending parades and field duty?—A. I do not recollect having received such orders.

Q. You say that, on the 2d of July, you told generals Jones and Lascelles that you had enlarged the prisoner's arrest; did you at that time know of the prisoner's second offence?—A. I did not, it was never reported to me at all.

Q. Did not general Lascelles, on his aid-de-camp reporting the business officially from me, send that aid-de-camp immediately to you, to say that he had heard other circumstances since he had seen you that rendered it impossible for him to interfere, and that matters must remain as they were, (meaning that captain Wightman should remain a close prisoner)?—A. To the best of my recollection, on the 2d of July, in the evening, between eleven and twelve o'clock, captain Lascelles (the general's aid-de-camp) came to me, and told me that some fresh circumstances had arisen between the lieutenant-colonel and captain Wightman, since I had been with the general—that it was necessary to prevent any thing unpleasant happening before morning, that I should take steps accordingly; and that the general could not be answerable for any thing that he had said previous to that time. As far as my recollection goes, I told him I did not fear much happening; but if there was any alarm for the safety of the persons, I would go up myself that moment to camp, if he would give me the parole and countersign; but, at at all events, I would write to the adjutant; which I did, and had finished my letter when captain Bentley came into the coffee-house, to whom I related what had happened, and told him I had written to the adjutant, from the fears of the general, to take care that captain Wightman should be kept under close arrest. Captain Bentley said, I had no occasion so to do; that there was already a centinel over his tent. Upon receiving that information, I instantly wrote to captain Lascelles, to inform him there

was a sentry; and the answer was, "Very well,"—Adjourned.

SEVENTH DAY.

Cross examination of Colonel Cawthorne resumed.

Q. At what hour did you first see the prisoner on the 2d of July?—A. Between nine and ten in the morning.

Q. Where was the prisoner at that time?—A. In his tent.

Q. Where did you retire to on leaving the mess-room, on 2d July, after dinner; and who was with you?—A. captain Wightman, the major, and some other officers left the mess-room with me, and, after being a little while on the green, the major and I went into town.

Q. Did you not go into captain Wightman's tent?—A. I do not recollect that I did

Q. Did nothing pass between you and the prisoner after I went out of the mess-room, respecting the limits of the arrest, and the question I had asked you?—A. I do not recollect that any conversation did at that time pass between us, having given the prisoner my directions respecting the arrest. If the prisoner asked me any questions about his arrest at that time, I do not recollect them.

Q. Have you any reason to believe, since your evidence of yesterday, that captain Davis was present in the prisoner's tent when you gave him an indulgence from the arrest, and that he, captain Davis, was called there by you?—A. Yes.

Q. (From the court). did you at any time acquaint Mr. Davis you had enlarged the prisoner's arrest, and to what extent you had done it?—A. From the conversation I had with captain Davis yesterday, I learned from him that I did call him into the prisoner's tent, and told him that I had given the prisoner permission to dine at the mess, and walk in the officer's street; but I have no recollection of the circumstance.

Q. (From the prisoner). Did you give the lieutenant-colonel any particular orders to see the orders of the 1st July read on the same evening?—A. I did not.

Q. (From the court). Do you recollect if any body, and who was present, when you extended the prisoner's arrest to him in his tent?—A. I do not recollect that any body was present.

Q. Did you, to the generals Lascelles and Jones, say that you had extended the prisoner's arrest in these words, "to the limits of the picquet?"—A. To the best of my recollection I did; and a message I received on the same evening, (2d of July) from general Lascelles, confirms me in my opinion.

Q. Do the men of the Westminster regiment usually parade before gun-firing, and when are the orders read?—A. The men parade as soon as the taps are beat, and the orders are usually read before gun firing.

Q. (From the prisoner). Has it not been the general practice of the regiment (before the prisoner's arrest), particularly when you commanded it, for the officers to come into the front of the line to see the picquets formed and dismissed, and then go to their companies and read and explain the orders, if any, and send the reports by the adjutant to you?—A. My wish has always been that the reports should be collected from the parade as soon as possible, and the regiment dismissed, whether the picquet had been dismissed or not, that the men should not be kept unnecessarily waiting in the streets.

Q. Have not the officers remained after you have received their reports with their companies on the private parade till you yourself dismissed them; and has not this often happened after the picquets have been dismissed?—A. There may have been instances when that may have happened.

Q. Was it not the constant practice when you commanded the regiment, previous to its coming to Brighton, for the officers to remain with their companies on the private parade, after you had received their reports, till you dismissed them; and has not this often happened after the picquets had been dismissed?—A. I by no means recollect it to be the constant practice.

Q. Was it so during the time you commanded the regiment at Lydd camp, or at Hythe camp, this year?—A. I do not recollect that it was.

General Jones examined by the court.

Q. When were you informed by colonel Cawthorne of captain Wightman's being under arrest?—A. To the best of my memory, on the 2d July, before dinner, the colonel mentioned

something about it, but said he wished to speak with me after dinner.

Q. Did you, on the evening of the d2 July, see colonel Cawthorne before you went to general Lascelles?—A. Yes, I did, I took him to general Lascelles, with a wish of making up this affair between the two officers.

Q. Did he at that time inform you of any circumstances respecting the arrest of the prisoner, which had happened since you had seen colonel Cawthorne in the morning?—A. Colonel Cawthorne at that time gave me the lieutenant-colonel's letter officially; and I think the colonel said he had given the prisoner leave to dine at the mess; but I cannot recollect the particulars.

Relate to the court what you heard about the extent of the prisoner's arrest, as stated at general Lascelles' officially that evening.—A. I understood from colonel Cawthorne that he had given the prisoner permission to walk about the lines of the regiment, within the camp colours of their own line.

General Lascelles examined by the court.

Q. At what time were you first informed by colonel Cawthorne of captain Wightman's arrest?—A. I believe it was about nine o'clock of the first day.

Relate to the court what passed between colonel Cawthorne and you respecting the extension of that arrest, at the time general Jones, colonel Cawthorne, and major Chavel were at your house.—A. Colonel Cawthorne informed me he had granted leave to the prisoner to go to the mess to dinner, and to walk within the camp colours of his own regiment.

Q. Were general Jones, colonel Cawthorne, and major Chavel, at any other time together with you upon the subject?—A. No.

Lieutenant Clarke, of the Royal Westminster militia, sworn.

Q. Were you with your company on the evening parade of the 2d of July, when the prosecutor first came up?—A. I was.

Q. Was I there? and how long had I been there before the prosecutor came up?—A. To the best of my recollection, you were there about five or six minutes before the prosecutor came up.

Relate to the court what conversation passed between me and the prosecutor?

A. On colonel O'Kelly's coming up to the company, he asked you by what authority you came there. You hesitated a few moments, and gave no answer. The lieutenant-colonel then spoke a second time, or probably a third time. The answer given by you was, "I have liberty from the colonel to walk within the limits of the picquet, for the benefit of the air." The lieutenant-colonel then insisted on your going to your tent; you did not then immediately go. Lieutenant-colonel O'Kelly again insisted on your going. You said, you hoped you had not transgressed; you were walking within the limits of the picquet, to take the fresh air; you were there as a citizen, and not interfering with the regiment; only amusing yourself with a spying-glass, and were without a sword. The prosecutor then ordered you to go away to your tent instantly, or he would send for one of the quarter-guard, and make you a close prisoner. You then walked away to some distance towards your tent, about half way between the company and the tent, and I was then making some observations to the company myself. The prosecutor addressed himself to me, and asked me where my captain was? To which I answered, "Sir, he is gone to his tent." The lieutenant-colonel ordered me to turn round and "look at my captain," saying, "there is your captain." I turned round, and saw you about half way between the company and your tent. The lieutenant-colonel, then said to the grenadiers, "eyes to the right; there is your captain." You then proceeded on to your tent, and the centinel was immediately placed upon you.

Q. Had I my sword on?

A. No, you had not

Cross-examined by the PROSECUTOR.

Q. At what time in the morning of the 2d of July, did you first see the prisoner, and where?

A. I cannot positively say. I do not recollect I saw him at all that morning.

Q. At what time did you first see him on that day?

A. I believe first at the mess.

Q. Did you sleep in camp on the

night of the first of July, in the tent opposite to the prisoner;

A. I cannot say directly.

Q. You say you did not see the prisoner until at the mess, on the 2d of July; could he have been at his tent all the morning, and you not see him?

A. I cannot directly or indirectly answer such a question.

Q. Was captain Wightman on the parade on the 2d of July, when you first went to it?

A. I cannot say he was with his company—he was down there.

Q. Did you see or hear, on the parade of the 2d of July, the prisoner speak to, or at all interfere with his company, previous to my coming up?

A. I did not.

Q. How long were you with your company before I came to the parade?

A. Probably about ten minutes or so.

Q. How long were you there before you saw the prisoner?

A. I might see him immediately.

Q. Are you certain you and the prisoner did not go down to the company from the prisoner's tent together?

A. I did not.

Q. Were you informed by any of the non-commissoned officers or privates, that the prisoner had been on parade before you, or had been speaking to them on the subject of their claims?

A. No.

Q. Where was the prisoner standing when you first saw him on the parade?

A. About the centre of the company, close bordering upon the Herefordshire lines.

Q. Did you go immediately from the officer's street to your company on parade?

A. I do not recollect.

Q. Had you any conversation with the prisoner before I came up?

A. I believe I had.

Q. Do you recollect what that conversation was?

A. I cannot directly say.

Q. What did the prisoner say to you on his first coming upon the parade?

A. I cannot directly say.

EIGHTH AND LAST DAY.

Cross-examination of lieutenant Clar *by the* Prosecutor *resumed.*

Q. Do you recollect my speaking you, on my first coming to the parade?

A. You did speak to me, but I cannot recollect to what effect.

Q. Did I not give you directions to receive from the men of your company the reports respecting their claims, as your captain could not act?

A. Not to my knowledge.

Q. Did you hear me tell the men of your company, in your presence, to make such report to you, as your captain could not then act?

A. I did not.

Q. Do you recollect speaking to the men, in a loud tone of voice, on the subject of those claims, when captain Wightman came up to the company?

A. I spoke to the men in regard to their claims. I cannot directly say whether in a loud tone of voice, or that captain Wightman was then come up.

Q. What did I say to you after you had spoken to the men on the subject of their claims?

A. I cannot recollect.

Q. Was it not immediately after you had spoken to the men on that subject, that the prisoner came up, and stood behind me?

A. I cannot say.

Q. Do you recollect speaking to corporal Patten at that time, and what did you say to him?

A. I do not recollect speaking to him.

Q. Do you recollect speaking to any of the men of your company after I came up?

A. I do not recollect.

Q. Do you recollect, when I desired you to observe the conduct of your captain, the express words I made use of, "Look at the mutinous and disorderly conduct of your captain," or any words to that effect?

A. I do not recollect those express words, or any words to that effect.

Q. Do you recollect when I told the prisoner, that, if he would not obey my orders, I would send for an officer of the quarter-guard and send him close prisoner to his tent, the prisoner's saying, "Well, if you will be a tyrant, and force me to go—go I must," &c.

A. I never heard the prisoner make use of such an expression.

Q. Did you not, while I was in conversation with the prisoner, order the men of your company to dress, and be silent, &c.?

A. I probably might; I do not perfectly recollect.

Q. Could not expressions have passed between the prisoner and me, without your over-hearing them?

A. Certainly there might.

Q. Did you not observe the prisoner hold up his spying-glass to me, on his leaving the parade; and did he make use of any, and what expressions, when I desired you to turn round and look at your captain?

A. I did not see the prisoner hold up his spying-glass, or hear him make use of any expressions.

Q. You state that the prisoner was standing half way between his tent and the company, when I desired you to turn round and look at him—how far do you suppose that distance to be?

A. It might be twenty or five and twenty yards.

Q. Were you that evening of the 2d of July, on the parade, perfectly sober?

A. I was.

Lieutenant Green, *of the Hereford regiment, sworn.*

Q. Were you present at the evening parade of the Westminster regiment on the 2d of July, and did you hear the conversation that passed between the prosecutor and myself, or any part of it?

A. I was in the left street of the Herefordshire regiment, next to the Westminster regiment, and I overheard some conversation: I heard a gentleman say (whom I know now to be the prisoner) to the prosecutor—"Sir, I consider myself under an arrest; you see I have no sword;—I have leave from colonel Cawthorne, who is your commanding officer, to walk any where within the limits of my own picquet." I heard no more, as I then went away.

Cross-examined.

Q. Were there not several of your men present at that time?

A. They were then in their ranks, and not dismissed.

Q. Did you not call away some of the men of the Herefordshire regiment who were listening?

A. I did, but not at that time.

Q. At what time did you order the men away who were listening?

A. It was just when they were dismissed from their parade, soon after gun-firing.

Corporal Clark, *of the royal Westminster regiment, sworn.*

Q. (From the court.) Do you recollect putting a sentry on the prisoner's tent, on the 2d of July?

A. Yes; I put one on there.

Q. Was captain Wightman in his tent at that time, to your knowledge?

A. I am sure he was not.

Q. Did you place a second centinel on the prisoner's tent?

A. I did.

Q. How soon after the first centinel was taken off?

A. About a quarter of an hour.

Q. Was captain Wightman in his tent when you posted the second centinel?

A. He was.

Q. (From the court to colonel Cawthorne.) Did you, directly or indirectly, hear of the dispute that took place between the prosecutor and the prisoner, near the prisoner's company, on the evening parade of the 2d of July, between the time of your first seeing general Jones, and being with general Jones, at general Lacelles's?

A. No; it was some time after I had been with general Jones and general Lacelles.

[Letters were then read, stating the gallantry of the prisoner at Fort Omoa, when in his majesty's service, and his good conduct at Rye, when he commanded the Royal Westminster regiment there.]

Q. (From the court to the Prosecutor.) How long have you known the prisoner?

A. Since I have been in the regiment.

[Here the defence closed.]

CAPTAIN WIGHTMAN'S ADDRESS *to the* COURT.—JULY 22.

GENTLEMEN,

THERE occur, in every man's life, circumstances which, notwithstanding every guard of prudence, every effort of caution and discretion, may betray the individual to express himself in a

manner which his more sober judgment may disapprove of, and the whole of his previous conduct clearly evidence that some extraordinary and peculiar situation could alone have occasioned. Such, gentlemen, is my situation, whom a long and faithful service of his majesty, and an irreproachable conduct as a gentleman and an officer, for near twenty years, has not exempted from appearing before this honourable court as a prisoner, under a charge, the evidence of which I cannot wholly, nor will attempt to disapprove, however I may be able to explain and extenuate the same; but the essence and spirit of which charge, and of opinions by which it has been backed, namely, that a mutinous and disaffected spirit against his majesty, and the discipline of his troops, I abhor and abjure, as solemnly as I protest, that no part of my conduct, at any time, can authorise such an inference. Gentlemen, I beg leave to apologize (satisfied, however, that it cannot hurt me in the equitable and honourable spirit of this court), if, by any irregularity I have trespassed on your time, or rules, or laid before you any protest in the course of these proceedings, against the form and wording of the charge exhibited in this honourable court. But, gentlemen, where on so vaguely a worded and formed charge, remarks and opinions have been pressed forward with an uncommon degree of perseverance, as if to supply (but I know without impression) some deficiencies of the most material evidence against me, you must think me justified in endeavouring to shield myself at every stage of the proceedings. Besides, in laying such protest before the court, I conceived I was discharging my duty to the army in general, a duty to myself, under the pressure of charges so aggravated; and finally, authorised by the precedents of many other courts martial, as well as by the positive words of the articles of war; and that, although the point of law may be decided against me, yet an opinion would be procured from those whose duty it is to give it, whether the facts on which any charge is grounded, ought not, in all cases, to be clearly specified therein; whether such a reasonable statement of time ought not to be also inserted; and finally, whether the inferences and conclusions of a prosecutor only (which have been decided not to be evidence in court upon a trial) can form such a charge as an officer is bound to answer? Whatever opinion may be ultimately given on that subject, I will proceed to my defence, trusting that the equity of the court will be as general as the charge itself is general, and that all the latitude of prosecution may be justly met by equal latitude of defence, which defence shall not be (as it ought not to be) subtle, elaborate, artful, or calculated to obscure and not to elucidate facts; such as an officer and a gentleman only can make, and not such as an accused person might in law be entitled to make. I shall not deny any facts that are proved, nor any fair inference which may be deduced from them; but I will supply such as are material, and have not been proved, and trust the wisdom of the court to form upon the whole of my conduct, and that of the prosecutor, the natural conclusions. I will state my case, as proved by the prosecutor, and the other witnesses, as historically and circumstantially as I can, and interweave my defence on the fact as they arise, in order, from the evidence given, and such as I shall have the honour to produce.

"On the evening of the 1st of July, I was captain of the picquet: whether the colonel was then out of the lines or no, must appear hereafter. I had received orders from the colonel, that certain orders should be read to the men. I was, nearly half an hour after gun-firing, desired by the lieutenant-colonel to read them, and that myself. I did refuse to read them. The lieutenant-colonel, upon my refusing, at a time I conceived it unseasonable, did take my sword away. He did order me under an arrest, and I might, (God knows, I do not recollect) express my sense of that usage in terms, in the opinion of this court, if strictly proved, which I must sincerely regret, and hope that the feelings of no other officer under similar circumstances, may betray them to utter.

"Now, gentlemen, it is in evidence before you, both from the lieutenant-colonel, captain Davis, and serjeant Johnson, or, at least, from their joint evidence, that not only I was captain of the picquet for that night, but that

the picquet had been dismissed nearly half an hour, the evening-gun had fired nearly half an hour, when the lieutenant-colonel first addressed, and desired me to read the orders. Was the first part of my behaviour marked with any mutiny or insolence to him, when I said that the orders of the day should be strictly complied with? For, although, he does not recollect that I made that answer to him, and affirms that I said I would read them at my leisure only, serjeant Johnson has proved what the prosecutor may not recollect, that I did say words of that kind, or to that effect, though he cannot remember the very sentence.—Gentlemen, here is the primary cause, the true origin of my present distressed situation; I was willing and ready to do what I conceived then, and what I still conceive to have been the whole of my duty. The lieutenant-colonel, I conceive, wanted more, nay more than he required from any other person. The court will also recollect, that it is in the evidence of the prosecutor, that I appealed to him in a violent manner, desiring him as a gentleman, upon his honour to declare if any commissioned officer had read them; I did appeal to him in earnest manner; he did not, could not say, at that time, that any commissioned officer had; he accepted of my appeal and my question, as if to decide the difference between us; and, therefore, called to the serjeant of captain Fitzpatrick's company, to know how they had been read to his company. The serjeant replied, by him, the serjeant, in the presence of his captain.

"Now, gentlemen, again was my behaviour in this instance marked with mutiny and insolence? Was my spirit and intention disobedient, when, eager to conform to the utmost of the example and precedent of an older officer, captain Fitzpatrick, I did not merely let the serjeant read them, contemptuously, but instantly I ordered serjeant Johnson, as he himself deposes, to read them to the men, whilst I myself was present to explain them if necessary.

"Gentlemen, I considered that I was to act in whatever manner the serjeant should say had taken place in his company, or else for what purpose was he called? To what other purpose could the lieutenant-colonel put the question to him? Could I expect that the prosecutor, as if doubting of the propriety of his own orders, (and if he did not doubt, why ask the serjeant any questions?) Could I expect that after the prosecutor had appealed to the conduct of the other captains, as an example for me, he would not himself be bound by that precedent, and only desire me to do what others had done? Certainly I could not; yet, notwithstanding such fair expectation, arising from his question, and the serjeant's answer; notwithstanding my asking him if he heard that, considering that that answer was to determine the difference, he answers, as he himself states, that he did, but he would hear more.

"Now, gentlemen, for a moment waving the subject of military discipline, was this answer to me wholly unirritative? Was it argumentative? Had it any tendency to amicably settle the disputed point between us? In other words, it is not more the answer of a man, who, feeling himself mistaken in point of precedent and authority, which he would have urged to me had it been in his favour, and for which reason he could only have appealed to it, when he finds it not in his favour, resorts to bare discretionary power, and contemns the precedent?

"Gentlemen, the prosecutor then insisted I should read the orders myself, which conduct, I submit, is in substance this—Notwithstanding I cannot say upon my honour that any other commissioned officer has read them; notwithstanding I may have some doubts on the propriety of desiring you to read them yourself; notwithstanding I have questioned the serjeant for the purpose of removing those doubts; notwithstanding the serjeant whom I have questioned, whom I have called upon for information, has told me that he, not his captain, had read them, I will not abide by that information, which I myself called for; but you, sir, without further discussion or argument, I will, because I have the power to say, shall read them, or will put you under an arrest.—But, gentlemen, you will recollect, that when the lieutenant-colonel desired me to read those orders, I was on picquet, on another duty; I had been nearly half an hour on another service.—Gentlemen, I humbly conceive, and that there are

duties in a military point of view is well known, which may be incompatible with each other; as such, gentlemen, do I consider the order given to me after gun-firing by the lieutenant-colonel; he being field-officer of the left brigade, and myself captain of the picquet under his command, at the very moment he was ordering me to do a duty of another nature, and which related entirely to the internal economy of the regiment, in refusing, how far I was right, you only are to judge; but if these orders were uncustomary, unprecedented, and incompatible with another service I was then on, you, at least, will acquit me of a mutinous or insolent intention; as all the other charges, which I shall presently speak to, had their origin in the cause I have just mentioned.—One more observation on the first charge I think it necessary to make, and which the court may not be aware of—that is, that the lieutenant-colonel, who is subordinate to the colonel, might by parity of reasoning be in a similar predicament, and be ordered on any regimental duty when field officer of the left wing: in vain might he state his being so (if this passes into a law), and say he is subject to another command: the colonel has only to reply, 'It is my orders;' and by that means every order given by the colonel of the day would be completely counteracted, and all his acts rendered nugatory. Judge then what injury the service would sustain.

"But, gentlemen, in addition to its not being proved that any commissioned officer had read these orders by any superior officer's desire, not even the lieutenant-colonel himself had read the orders to his company, it is no where proved, but on the contrary denied, that in the regiment it is customary or usual for officers of the picquet after gun-fire, to read orders to the men, more particularly when picquet has been dismissed for nearly half an hour. Serjeant Johnson has answered to the prosecutor's question, that it is not usual; it might be so once and away, on an emergency, but whether than by the voluntary act of the officer, or whether by others, he does not say; and, therefore, neither the one or the other can be presumed, at least not so as to fix me with any wilful disobedience. But, gentlemen, here was no emergency; it was not stated to me that any commissioned officer had read the orders himself: the orders did not purport that they should be then read and explained to the men; they were the colonel's, and not the lieutenant-colonel's orders; the lieutenant-colonel was answered for their execution as to his own company himself; and the colonel himself, whom I shall have the honour of calling, will tell you, that so far from there existing any emergency that night, he should have deemed his order fully complied with, if the substance of them had been communicated to the men in the ordinary manner, and the report made on the day on which he ordered it to be made.

"Gentlemen, why the lieutenant-colonel should have marked me, without any particular order from the colonel, so late after the picquet, and me alone, for this unusual, this extraordinary service, me, who was the only person accountable to the colonel for the orders he had given, and to whom the lieutenant-colonel was equally accountable for the orders the colonel had given for his company, is for him, and not for me to explain. That it must readily excite emotions of surprize in me, is clear; that it did so, and that I expressed this surprise to the lieutenant-colonel, and that he himself must have doubted whether his order was not extraordinary, if not irregular, by appealing to the serjeant of captain Fitzpatrick, to know whether, or in what manner the order had been complied with in other companies, which, when answered contradictorily to his opinion and his order, having no reply to my observation, which he himself thought worthy of some notice and discussion, unexpectedly turns round on me with the menace. "I insist that you yourself, sir, shall read them;" and afterwards—"I will put you under an arrest."

"Gentlemen, here I was thunderstruck; my sensibility was roused, when soon my sword was taken from me; I was degraded before the company; I was stripped of my character as an officer; and what I said or uttered, the prosecutor can undoubtedly better prove than myself. His, as I conceived, deliberate ill-usage of a man who had never offended him or the service, destroyed in me those deliberative faculties which he retained. He has proved what I said; let the

court judge between us; if the whole error be on my side, if it was fair for a brother officer, although a superior, so to stimulate, so repeatedly and unnessarily to provoke the feelings of the captain of a company, as to draw an indecorous expression from him, this honourable court will, from the many pertinent questions put to them, and from which, I presume, they, in some measure, anticipated and approved my defence, will not take up this charge from any intermediate facts, but go directly to the source and origin of the whole.

"Gentlemen, under this impression I retired to my tent, and wrote to my superior officer of my situation, hoping, that when, from the lieutenant-colonel's report of my conduct, he should be master of the circumstances, he would at least so far alleviate it, as to enlarge the limits of my arrest. Gentlemen, he did so. Before I ever quitted my tent, he gave me leave to dine at the mess, and to go about within the limits of the picquet of his regiment, but not to do any duty. I, therefore, gentlemen, could have no intention to break my arrest, since I asked permission for its enlargement, and since I never quitted it until that leave was obtained. I paid a deferance to the lieutenant-colonel's orders, until they were superseded by those of his superior officer.

"Gentlemen, by this permission, on the 2d of July, I dined at the mess; the lieutenant-colonel was there; he says, he was surprised at seeing me there; I can only say, that surprise ought to have led him to satisfy himself correctly as to the limits of my arrest. He says, he went out of the mess, and then he enquired of colonel Cawthorne, my colonel, if by his leave I was at the mess. I say, and I will prove, the colonel then most explicitly and pointedly told him, not only that I dined at the mess by his leave, but that he had also given me leave to walk within the limits of the regimental lines, but not to do any duty. Gentlemen, I observe your attention fixed to this part of the case, and, indeed, it is a very material part of it.

"Gentlemen, at first view, it may appear to this honourable court, that I intend to oppose the evidence of colonel Cawthorne to that of lieutenant-colonel O'Kelly, and in this instance to affirm that lieutenant-colonel O'Kelly has concealed from the court his knowledge of the extent of colonel Cawthorne's permission, and which colonel Cawthorne will prove that he did know; but, gentlemen, Heaven forbid I should be reduced, and fortunately I am not reduced, to the disagreeable necessity of confronting the testimony and consciences of two gentlemen together, and to affirm that one or the other has said or will say that which is deliberately false; and, gentlemen, the court will see that it is not necessary for my defence; but, gentlemen, I must impeach the recollection of the lieutenant-colonel, by the stronger recollection of the colonel: who is the most correct the honourable court will judge; and, indeed, the lieutenant-colonel has never directly said, that the colonel did not tell him, what I say he did tell him, but merely that he does not believe that he did. The colonel, gentlemen, will inform you, that he did inform the lieutenant-colonel, that I had his permission to walk within the limits of the regimental-lines, as well as explained to him why I was at the mess-house; and that he did inform him of it so explicitly, that he scarcely conceives that at that time he could mistake it, however he might forget it afterwards. Gentlemen, this I submit to this honourable court, is the main key and clue of this latter part of my case; for, if I had my colonel's leave to go out of my tent before the evening of the 2d of July, and the lieutenant-colonel knew it, and I was not attempting to do any duty, it will be for the court to judge, whether it is sanctioned by custom military discipline, by common fairness or equity, for the lieutenant-colonel to accuse me publicly of a breach of arrest of which I was not guilty; to accuse me at all of any offence, being a prisoner under an enlarged arrest; to provoke me by accusation to indecorous expressions; and finally again to imprison me, partly for the supposed breach of arrest, and partly for any expressions which his own conduct might have occasioned? Gentlemen, can the colonel be mistaken? Is it possible he did not give me that permisson? But he will tell you that he informed general Jones and general Lacelles of having given such permission; that he shewed them the lieutenant-colonel's letter, containing and stating my original offence for

which I was put under an arrest; and that they, on reading that letter, thought that he had not acted incorrectly. Can his recollection be impeached, who has stated this permission to the two generals, and who, therefore, had it fully in his mind? But, gentlemen, on reference to your notes, the lieutenant-colonel's recollection, although he took minutes, and has no doubt, as he informed you, reduced his evidence to writing, is not so correct, he has told you, and the question was repeatedly pressed, that I also, on the 2d of July, at no time told him that I had my commanding officer's leave to be out of my tent, and to walk about within the limits of the regiment, except in a manner which he had before stated. Gentlemen, that manner is thus stated by him, and these are his words:—'I told him,' meaning me, 'that he had no right to give orders there, or to appear;' he told me, 'he had my superior officer's leave for so doing.' But, gentlemen, two of the prosecutor's witnesses, White and Powell, prove that at this very time I said, 'I had leave from my commanding officer to walk within the limits of the picquets.' These are the very words of serjeant White: and Powell says, that I said, 'I had leave from the colonel to walk up and down there to take the fresh air; I had been confined to my tent all the morning;' and these are the very words of Powell; and the prosecutor himself says, in his original first narrative deposition, that I told him I was out of my tent to take the fresh air; that it was a fine afternoon, and that I had my commanding officer's leave for so doing, or words to that effect; and yet to a subsequent question put by the court, whether I did not inform him that I had colonel Cawthorne's leave to walk within the limits of the regiment, he replied, certainly not; but in the manner he had above stated, which is either contradictory by virtue of the phrase certainly not, or it must negative the proceeding part of evidence already stated on that head, and consequently prove him, at least, so far very inaccurate. Captain Davis has also said, that he believes I did say words to that effect, but he cannot say at what time.

"Gentlemen, I repeat the most important points, nor need I hope you will lay great stress on those facts, having observed frequent questions most wisely and humanely put by the court to the different witnesses.

"The 1st of July and the 2d of July constitute the material part of my defence.—On the 1st of July, before my arrest, and before I am supposed to have disobeyed any part of the lieutenant-colonel's order, he has forgotten that I told him the orders should be strictly complied with, and that I ordered the serjeant, in my presence, to read them; he merely stating that I said as to him, "Let the serjeant read them." contemptuously.—On the 2d of July, after my arrest, he has forgotton that the colonel told him I had his permission to go within the limits of the picquets, but to do no duty; he has forgotten that I also informed him so on two different occasions; and yet his own witnesses supply those facts in which his memory is deficient, and prove that on the 1st of July I did tell him the orders should be strictly complied with, or words to that effect, and ordered my serjeant to read them; on the 2d, that I repeatedly told him that I had my colonel's leave to walk about for air, whilst my colonel will prove he also told him so on his quitting the mess. It is therefore certain that the lieutenant-colonel's recollection is not so clear, since all his own witnesses recollect many, nay, the most important points in my case, which he does not recollect; points on which I must stand or fall; points which explain my behaviour, and do not entirely justify his charge; points, in fine, which, as he has reduced his case to writing, one would have imagined that his own witnesses must have reminded him of, though, without the effect of recalling the facts to his memory at a time when he is most called upon to recollect them.

"Gentlemen, to proceed in my narrative—by the permission of my colonel I did go out of my tent to take the air, and to amuse myself with my spy glass, but without my sword, never attempting or intending to do any duty; and indeed could I come as an officer, and intending so to act on parade without my sword? I came as an individual under an accusation; my rights and duties as an officer superseded, and no person at liberty to question me on the subject of my offence, until decided upon by this honourable or some other court. I considered myself as a pri-

soner, and therefore, according to the humane sentiments of this land, an object of protection and sympathy, until finally declared culpable; as a man whose feelings were least of all to be attacked or roused, more particularly by those whose conduct, just or unjust, might have occasioned that situation.

"Gentlemen, the lieutenant-colonel came up to me on parade on the evening of the 2d of July; he did not see me running from my tent, having used my spy-glass as if to identify him; and indeed this is but a supposition of his, for I was there before he came. He asked me what brought me thither, as it will appear by lieutenant Clark's evidence. The lieutenant-colonel says I interrupted him, and told him I had ordered the reports to be made to me; and that he answered, I had no right to give any orders there, or to interfere. But it is here very observable, that not one of the lieutenant-colonel's witnesses prove that I in any manner gave any orders, or interfered with the company, or said that I had my commanding officer's leave for so doing; but all his own witnesses say (vide the depositions of White and Powell) that he asked me if I did not know I was under an arrest; that he ordered me to go to my tent, which I refused, adding, that I had my commanding officer, the colonel's, leave to take the air, and walk within the picquets of the lines; a circumstance which, as I said before, the lieutenant-colonel had wholly forgotten, and therefore his accuracy as to this important point also stands materially controverted. Now, gentlemen, this honourable court, I am certain, perceives how important it was to have the fact strictly ascertained, and not negatived; for if I had interfered in regimental duty, I should not only have exceeded the limits of my colonel's indulgence, but I should have stated a direct falsehood, in saying I had my commanding officer's leave or orders for so doing. I should have been the direct originator, and that in a most scandalous manner, of the second dispute; whereas, by stating what was perfectly correct and true on that occasion, that I had my colonel's leave to walk within the limits of the regimental picquets, and which Powell and White prove I said, I not only gave a true and justificatory answer to his question, "Did I not know I was under arrest?" but I discharged myself of drawing down this second difference on myself, as well as preserved my character of prisoner, which exempted me from further observation or orders.

"Gentlemen, notwithstanding my informing the lieutenant-colonel, as his own witnesses prove, that I was there upon leave, he insists that I shall go to my own tent, without informing me whether for a supposed breach of arrest, or for my conduct at that moment. On informing why and on what leave I was there, and to his own question, "Did I know I was under an arrest?" he then adds, I said, "I was there as a citizen, and would support the rights of a citizen." Calmly considering this expression to its whole extent, I think it in my favour; it conveys my sense of my situation; is completely consistent with it, namely, that of an individual suspended from my military functions, yet retaining a right to protection, in taking the benefit of the indulgence of my superior officer; not an officer insisting on the execution of his office, but a prisoner without a sword, claiming the common exercise of the allowed privileges of his confinement; in short, a man solemnly abjuring any interference in the regiment, till restored to his right of interfering. But, says the prosecutor to a question from myself, the words, from their time and manner, could only have been said in a democratic, revolutionary, or disloyal sense, and expressed an apprehension lest I should insist on asking the question.—Gentlemen, I confess I did expect from the prosecutor another inference, and, however he might condemn my conduct on this subject, I never could imagine that he, or any man, from any part of my conduct, could have suspected me of one moment's attachment to principles I abhor; of one moment's disaffection to that royal family to whom my love and duty as an Englishman, my gratitude and attachment (for I have received peculiar favours from it stronger than my oath of allegiance) hath bound a faithful and loyal subject, and humble but affectionate friend. What! at this moment, after twenty years service, grown the constitutional and more immediately allied soldier with this country, drawn up and embodied with the rest of my countrymen, in opposition to those detestable principles of anarchy and insubordination; encamped opposite that hostile coast

where they flow—is this, Gentlemen, then the moment I have chosen to forfeit the humble merit of twenty years, without one possible prospect of even infamous retribution, without one possible motive for such a sentiment? This then is the only inference to be drawn from those words, in preference to the natural and simple inference, that I came on parade as an individual, within the limits prescribed me, to look on, not as an officer to act, and hoped to be protected in the character of an individual, as the lieutenant-colonel was protected in his character of an officer. "Shocked," says the lieutenant-colonel, "at these words in the mouth of an English officer (and well he might under the impression he states they made on him), I felt it incumbent to tell him, unless he went to his tent immediately, I must send for an officer of the quarter-guard; but, gentlemen, had I hitherto been mutinous or insolent? had I acted out of my character as a prisoner? had I broke my arrest? is it proved that I had done any thing more than appear out of my tent within the limits prescribed, and that I had informed him of my permission for so doing? Yet, gentlemen, the lieutenant-colonel forces me to my tent, and now complains that I, under a sense of his originally endeavouring to compel me to do what he nor any officer had compelled any other commissioner officer to do; having put me under an arrest for omitting so to do; having accused me of a breach of an arrest, not having broke my arrest; having upbraided me before my own company on the public parade, whilst a prisoner and under arrest; now he complains that his behaviour should draw from me an exclamation against a tyranny which I conceived (perhaps mistakenly) was exercised solely against me, and which he in the charge calls mutiny at the head of my company; for, gentlemen, had the lieutenant-colonel forgot at this time that only one hour before the colonel had informed him I had leave to go without my tent, and walk within the limits of the lines? Had I not about an hour before emphatically asked him himself how he could suspect that I could leave my tent without proper authority and permission? Do not his own witnesses prove I stated to him my permission on the parade, and ought he not to have enquired into that fact before be again ordered me to my tent?—Gentlemen, this honourable court, composed of men whose spirit is high, whose feelings are nice, who readily accord to a brother officer those emotions which they must at some time or other themselves experience; who hold as a principle, that though discipline must be maintained the spirit of the officer is not to be crushed, and that honour and feeling are inseparable—this court will not, I trust, call upon me so strictly to justify every word, every minute act which a sense of insult, real or imaginary, may draw from a man who may even falsely entertain such a notion; but where minute words and nice facts are to constitute the main and prominent features of a prosecution for a transaction, the original error being doubtful, I am confident they will call for the strictest proof of such words and such acts, where the prosecutor himself has forgotten striking and material facts; and if an oath may have escaped the lips of a man stung by a sense of unmerited injury, they will, before they condemn, be confident it was meant as an imprecation against the superior officer, absolutely directed to insult him, when perhaps it was nothing more than the expletive ejaculation which may now and then escape the lips of graver men on less serious occasions.

"Gentlemen, I am now come to the last stated fact on which this charge is grounded; and whether the prosecutor means to urge it as a breach of arrest, or disobedience of orders, or insolent behaviour, I know not; but about ten minutes after I was ordered to my tent, and the centinel was not sent with me, nor the officer of the quarter-guard, the lieutenant-colonel views me near, almost close to my own tent, and in fact whither I was going, but in which I had not been since I was ordered to it. He calls other officers to witness some new degradation. He begins a conversation, and asks me if I was agian out of my tent, though I had not returned to it since his last orders, and had informed him, as he admits, that I was there to take the air by my commanding officer's leave; he again repeated his order, with which I did, I confess reluctantly comply.

"Gentlemen, this is the history of the evenings of the 1st and 2d of July.—Ought the lieutenant-colonel to have passed on an extraordinary service,

unrequired by others, unperformed by himself, offered to be performed by me effectually as possible, and as others had done; and to me, on another duty, at that late hour? was there any necessity for urging to say or do what amounted to a justification of my arrest? and being under an arrest, if the lieutenant-colonel had the means of knowing that it was enlarged, ought he to have again sought a conversation, or the least ground of dispute with me on any subject? yet, gentlemen it is under all these circumstances that another indecorous expression is alledged against me; but whether such expression was addressed as a menace to my officer, or the exclamation of a man indignant in his mind, is not proved.

"You, gentlemen, will readily judge, that had I been as cautious and deliberate as the prosecutor in all these instances, my recollection might be better, but my offence would be aggravated. I cannot relate as I would, I confess, what I do not distinctly, and under that agony of mind, cannot remember; it is for you to draw an inference from what is proved. Under this generality of charge, my honour, perhaps my life, is in your hands; you will balance that necessity of discipline due to the service, and the facts which may be proved against me, in one hand, in the other, the cause, the provocation, the time and occasion of the other. Holding up the volume of my life as an officer to you, and more particularly the facts in these latter pages of it, if you find that the uniform scope and tenor of it has been directed to good and loyal acts, to obedience to my superiors, to an attention to discipline, you will not, I hope, turn out of your way for a slight reason, to find me guilty in a path into which I may have unwillingly deviated, compelled, more by the acts of others, than by my own will and intention; and in that most perfect confidence, I most respectfully after calling my witnesses, will submit my lot to your decision."

The following is a list of the officers, and the respective regiments they belong to, that sat upon the court martial:

President Sir W. Smith, Bart.—West Essex.
Lieutenant Colonel Smith—West Essex.
Lieutenant colonel Sir J. F. Leycester—Royal Cheshire.
Hon. Major Pitt—Dorset.
Major Wynn—Royal Denbigh.
Cap. Sir G. Glynne—Dorset.
——— Whalley—North Hants.
——— Dent—Westmoreland.
——— Winter—Montgomery.
——— Wilding—Royal Denbigh.
——— Halton—Derby.
——— Buckworth—Royal Cheshire.
——— Fleming—Hereford.
——— Carrol—West Essex.
——— Waring—West Suffolk.

The following is the sentence of the general court martial:

"The court having maturely considered the evidence adduced in support of the charge exhibited against the prisoner captain Wightman, with what he has said and brought forward in his defence, are of opinion that he is not guilty of that part of the charge, viz. *of breaking his arrest*; but the court being of opinion that he is guilty of the other parts of the charge, viz. *of disobedience and disorderly conduct, and behaving in the most insolent and mutinous manner at the head of his company, on the 1st and 2d of July.*

"The court do therefore, by virtue of the articles of war, adjudge him, the said captain Wightman, of the Middlesex regiment of militia, to be cashiered, and he is hereby ordered to be cashiered accordingly."

CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN MONSIEUR (NOW LOUIS XVIII) AND GENERAL CHARETTE.

THE following letters, although they are not (and especially the first) of a very recent date, will nevertheless be found very interesting. The two first have been printed at Paris, together with the manifesto of Charette, the contents of which are more fully elucidated in the second letter.

LETTER FROM MONSIEUR, REGENT OF FRANCE (NOW LOUIS XVIII.) TO GENERAL CHARETTE.

"Sir,

"At last I have found the opportunity so long anxiously desired; I can now, by means of a direct communication, express to you my admiration,

gratitude, and ardent desire to share your dangers and your glory. This desire I will satisfy, were it even at the expence of my last drop of blood; but in the mean time, a perfect understanding between him, who by his exploits becomes the second founder of the monarchy, and the prince who is called by birth to the government of that kingdom, is of the highest importance. No one knows better than you to appreciate the utility of the measures I can pursue in the interior. You are no doubt of opinion, that I should raise my voice in every quarter where the inhabitants are armed for their god and their king. You must inform me of the means to do it. Tell your brave companions in arms, how much I am obliged to them. Should this letter fortunately chance to reach you at the eve of an action, let the parole be St. Louis, and the watch-word 'The king and the regency.' I shall hasten to be with you, from the day that my name shall be blended with one of your triumphs.

(Signed) "Louis Stanislas Xavier.

"Verona, 1st February, 1795."

This letter, in the own hand-writing of Monsieur, did not reach general Charette for a long time after. He returned to it the following answer, at the time when the conventionalists began to violate the treaty of peace concluded with him, a short time before the news of the decease of Louis XVII. reached his camp.

ANSWER OF GENERAL CHARETTE TO MONSIEUR.

"Sire,

"The letter which your royal highness has been pleased to honour me with, enchants my soul. Am I indeed to enjoy the happiness of seeing you, and of fighting under your orders for the best of causes? I have sacrificed for it my blood; but approved and encouraged by a great prince, with what ardent zeal would I shed the last drop to render it triumphant! All my military and political exertions; all my wishes aim at that end. It has been attempted to throw suspicion on some of my actions, the true motive of which has perhaps been totally mistaken. But if I scrutinize my own conduct, I still find in my bosom that nice sense of honour which characterises the true French chevaliers, which was always my guide, and has sometimes led me to the field of victory. I feel burning within me in fiery characters that unalterable attachment which I have sworn to the illustrious house of Bourbon. Relying on my own consciousness of the sincerity of my sentiments, I shall say to those who censure my conduct:—"Profound politicians; ye who are yet unacquainted with the laws of necessity, and judge from appearances only, come and learn the imperious circumstances which have determined my conduct, as well as that of my brave companions in arms; come and appreciate the advantages which may result from it. If instead of unconnected enterprizes, all the different parts are more closely united, and there exists in our operations an unity of plan and execution, may we not hope that they will then be more efficacious? May this hope soon be realized!!!" How encouraging are the parole and watch-word, assigned by your royal highness to me! They lead to victory: They have always been my motto, and I will never forget them.

"I have the honour to be,

"With the most profound respect,

"Sire,

"Your most humble

"And most obedient servant,

"Charette.

"Camp of Belleville,
10th June, 1795."

LETTER FROM MONSIEUR, REGENT OF FRANCE, (now Louis XVIII.) to MR. MOUNIER.

"SIR,

"When you express some hesitation to inform me in a free and open manner of the means which, in your opinion, would be most conducive to restore order in France, you apparently did not recollect the claims you possess to my confidence and esteem. In this respect my memory is more fortunate than yours; I shall never forget your

conduct with the king, my brother, on the 5th of October, 1789. Although charged by the assembly over which you presided at that time, with a commission, contrary to the duties of a faithful subject, I shall never forget, that if traiterous counsels had not prevailed over the advice you repeatedly gave the king, he would have left Versailles, and by so doing, might perhaps have prevented the crimes and misfortunes which has since deluged France. The remembrance of a day, so disastrous in itself, but so honourable for you, has determined me to give you a particular proof of my esteem, by acquainting you with my sentiments without the least restraint. My letter may also be of public utility. As you sincerely desire the restoration of monarchy, what I am going to observe may direct your personal efforts for that purpose.

"You are perfectly right in the distinction you make between crime and error, whilst the former loudly demands the hatred of all just men, and the severest animadversion of the laws, the latter deserves rather pity than indignation. This was always my opinion, and I shall readily rise and embrace him who, unstained by any crime, but led astray either by ignorance, weakness, or even by false ideas, will acknowledge and abjure his errors. These sentiments animate not only myself, but also my brother and my whole family. The monsters who have misled the people of France, by deceitful promises of happiness, in order to tyrannize over them, and enrich themselves with their spoils, are well acquainted with our sentiments. But as they also know, that the very moment when these sentiments should be publickly known, the edifice of their grandeur would crumble into dust, they endeavour by all kind of artifices and calumnies to suppress them. But this obstacle shall be overcome by dint of perseverance and courage; and, in spite of them, the French people shall know that we love them, and we wish for nothing but their happiness; and that this has been the constant aim of all our exertions. They will all perceive that the emigrants, who have been so much calumniated, have left their country less from an intention of not submitting to laws contrary to their duty and honour, than to seek against those laws which France now abhors as well as they do, a support they cannot find in their own country, where criminals have rendered themselves masters of the whole public force. Assured of my own sentiments, as well as those of my family, France shall also be convinced of my justice; and if any feeling of private revenge should mingle with the general desire of restoring order, I will know how to check it, and make use of the royal authority deposited with me, to hold an equal balance over all the subjects of the king. But it is in my own heart, and in the law of God, I find these sentiments; this propensity to pardon and excuse. They are by no means dictated by a weariness of my situation, and an impatience to get rid of it at any expence. My duty, as well as my honour, interdict me to lessen the authority of the king, which I am entrusted with. I have nothing in view but the re-establishing of the roman catholic religion, and the restoration of our ancient genuine constitution. I am far from confounding, like the treacherous calumniators of my country, that constitution with the abuses crept into the administration. It was the constant wish of the king, my brother, to do away these abuses: it shall always be my wish, likewise; and, if I should not obtain from the mercy of God, the happiness of restoring to the king, my nephew, when he has attained his full age, his whole authority unimpaired, and his government freed of every abuse, he shall at least have imbibed from me such principles as will render it an easy task for him to complete the work which I have begun. But I repeat it once more, it is a reform only I wish for; and I shall never lay a daring hand on our constitution. On this subject, I know of no expedient compatible with my honour and the welfare of the state. My maxim is—Tolerance with respect to persons; but intolerancy as to principles.

"As a natural consequence of this maxim, I shall readily forgive past opinions, but closely watch present principles. I think, also, that it is but justice to admit to the honour of re-establishing the throne, those only whom the unsullied purity of their principles condemns to repentance; but I will not, if I may be allowed the expression, cure the patient, and leave

within him the seeds of another sickness more dangerous than the former. This must be the necessary result of an amalgation of the royalists with individuals, who, after the restoration of France, would still cherish a desire of causing their erroneous opinions to prevail, and thus expose us to the same convulsions from which we had scarce rescued our country.

"I know full well, that men are not to account for the opinions they entertain in their own mind, but to God alone; and I do not pretend to encroach on his prerogatives. But they are obliged to render an account of all such opinions as they publish or declare. Henry IV. pardoned the chiefs of the league, but exterminated the league itself; and those chiefs, from the duke of Mayence down to the last of them, became zealous royalists. Charles II. employed Monk, but Monk restored him his crown, such as it had been worn by his father, before the long parliament. Those true royalists alone, who either have been always such, or sincerely abjured their errors, are alone worthy to co-operate at the restoration of monarchy, because they alone can sincerely endeavour to re-establish it on a solid basis. Those who still persist in their errors may, perhaps, yet repent: but, when the ground-work is fulfilled, the time for indulgence will be gone.

"Be persuaded, sir, of my regard for you.

(Signed)

"LOUIS STANISLAS XAVIER.

"*Verona, March* 3, 1795."

THE French with all that policy of which they are well known to be complete masters, have sent citizen Verninac to reside at Constantinople for the purpose of still stronger cementing the amity and friendship which have so long united the two powers together, and thereby make assurance double sure. The following is the speech he delivered on gaining admittance to the Grand Vizier.

CONSTANTINOPLE, JUNE 30.

THE sublime Porte, faithful to the sacred principle of the independence of nations, and not less faithful to the ancient friendship which united France with the Ottoman empire, in these critical times, whilst so many governments have deviated from the principles of their interests, constantly respected the exercise of our rights, has refused to take up arms to oppose the establishment of our republic. Let, therefore, the high wisdom of your excellency receive the tribute of homage which is due to so commendable a conduct, and let him receive it from the mouth of a citizen of that republic, who, sent by its founders, is the first who speaks the language of sincere friendship, in the name of that republic, in this palace.

History will not forget this glorious title of the sublime Porte, when it shall represent, in the most lively colours, the memorable epoch, when the French people were forced to unite to the right of their revenging sword and that of victory; when they have given to the world the most brilliant example which ever did honour to any portion of the human race.

The principles which have directed the sublime Porte in these critical moments, have for me, become a motive of encouragement, and a guarantee of success; in accepting the mission from the representatives of the French people, in order to cement between France and the Ottoman empire the foundations of peace, to strengthen more and more the ties of friendship, and to increase the relations between them to their mutual advantage.

I have also found the strongest motives of flattering hopes in the nature of even the things themselves; the two nations have the strongest reasons to love each other, and have absolutely not the least pretext for hatred or jealousy. Lastly, I have found them in the wisdom and in the enlightening

which distinguish him who represents the authority of his highness.

Every thing, therefore, informs me, that in reward for my respect for the rights and interests of the sublime Porte, I shall find in her, during the course of my mission, the high regard which is due to the dignity of the French republic; the amicable execution of the treaties and capitulations which unite the two nations, and a constant benevolence towards the French, who, in the different parts of this empire, are occupied in the doubly and advantageous care, to render valuable the productions of the Ottoman soil, and in enriching this empire with useful inventions of French industry and arts.

THE GRAND VIZIER'S ANSWER.

The sentiments of affection, which at all times animated the sublime Porte towards the French Nation, have hitherto never suffered the least alteration. The high Ottoman court has been faithful to the rights of friendship, and to the ties existing between the two powers, and has shewn itself very attentive to every thing which might have interested the safety and felicity of the French who are established in the Ottoman empire.

These rights of friendship and of the treaties shall be observed, for the future, with the same eagerness and with the same affectionate attention. Such is the sovereign will of his most majestic highness, the most magnanimous and the most powerful emperor, our benefactor, lord, and master.

We, on our side, shall second you with a constant and exact attention.—Besides this, we see, with an entire satisfaction, that the citizen envoy, our friend, worthy of reputation for his estimable qualities, has been appointed by the French republic, our friend, to to come to reside near the sublime Porte.

TO recommend the following Letter to the perusal of our Readers, we need only say, that it comes from the elegant pen of the reverend Mr. Frend, of Cambridge, a gentleman well known for the liberality of his sentiments, and the manly spirit he has shewn on all occasions in the promulgation of them.

To William Devaynes, *esquire, chairman of the meeting at the London tavern, on the 14th of July, to consider of the present high price of provisions.*

SIR,

IN the present state of public affairs, every honest man feels an anxiety for the welfare of his country. The prospect before us is alarming, but it becomes us to meet the approaching evils with fortitude. We shall do this by enquiring into the real cause of these evils, by removing that cause, and alleviating to the utmost of our power, the bad effects which it has produced.

I will not say that the meeting of which you were chairman, on the 14th of July, has declared a falsehood to the world; but you must permit me to point out to you in what it has been deficient, and to shew you that it has erred greatly, by not speaking out boldly the whole truth. The meeting in its report declares, that "A short produce from the harvest of last year, an ungenial spring and weather exceedingly unfavourable to the hope of an early harvest, have created a serious apprehension, that the country has not a sufficient stock of wheat till the coming harvest"

This is a part only of the true causes of the present scarcity. A bad harvest, an ungenial spring, and an unfavourable summer, have happened before in this country without creating such an alarm as the present; and in different external circumstances the same inconvenience would not have been felt.—The fact is, that you have left out the material article from which the scarcity arises; the war—the war is the chief cause of our distress. Whether you omitted this article from the fear of offending men, who are by many supposed to be the authors of all the present calamities, or whether you were

afraid of telling the people this truth, lest they should join with one heart and one voice in demanding a speedy end to be put to the horrors of this war —such, or any other motive, can hardly excuse you to the public for omitting to state the chief cause of our present distress.

By correcting your report, you may regain the confidence of the public — State fairly the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth. The causes of the present distress are the war, and the short produce from the last year's harvest. The apprehension of its long continuance arises from the late ungenial spring, and unseasonable weather, which give us reason to believe that this year's harvest will be a late one. The war has occasioned the scarcity by destroying the usual supplies of corn to this country, and by sending immense quantities out of the country. The usual supplies of foreign corn have been stopped, both because our neighbours the French, (for I hold it blasphemy against the god of nature, to call any men our natural enemies) were competitors with us for the corn of America; and Poland, the great granary of Europe, has been in too distracted a state to supply both us and the immense armies kept on foot by the princes of Germany.

Who then have occasioned this scarcity? Ourselves! except those, and there are, I trust, many thousands among us, who can conscientiously appeal to the god of heaven, and declare that they have always testified their abhorrence of the war. They who have not done this, must be content to hear that they have been the means of bringing on, in some degree, the present scarcity. They who have encouraged the war, who have offered their lives and fortunes in support of this war, are now bound in honour to come forward, and alleviate, with the fortunes which they offered, that distress which they have partly occasioned.

The mean of alleviating this distress is, if the heart is willing, easy to be found. The weekly consumption of corn in London, I understand, to be about 20,000 quarters, of which, at least 5000 quarters are consumed by persons of sufficient property not to require relief from their neighbours.— The other 15,000 quarters, I shall suppose to be consumed by persons in circumstances to require this relief; and as this allowance is probably much too large, my calculation will give relief to every person in real want. The corn may rise to five pounds the quarter. I will suppose it at that price; and consequently a sum of money must be raised to produce, at this rate, a sufficient quantity of corn and other food. Fifteen thousand quarters, at 5l. cost 75,000l. A weekly supply of food at this price may be wanted to the middle of October; and we will go on the presumption, that food for persons in inferior circumstances at a cheap rate will be wanted for twelve weeks. According to the above calculation, this food will cost twelve times 75,000l. or 900,000l. This goes upon the idea, that the corn is to be given away; but it is evident, that among the consumers of the 15,000 quarters of wheat, there are many, who can afford to pay something for their sustenance, and of course a much smaller sum will be sufficient to provide for their wants.

The sum of 75,000l. only is, therefore, immediately wanted. With this money, corn or any substitute for it may be purchased from the dealers in the different articles; but bread is the first thing required, and the first thing to be attended to. Let there be then made lists of persons in the different districts of London, who stand in need of assistance. Let orders be given to the bakers for supplying these persons with a certain quantity of bread at eight pence, sixpence, fourpence, and twopence, for the loaf which now costs a shilling; and let each person be directed to the baker nearest to him, who shall be bound to give these persons bread of the finest quality that can be made. For the rich may do well with bread of an inferior quality; but they, who cannot purchase meat, ought to have the greater quantity of sustenance in the articles which they do consume. The difference between the price paid by the consumer, and the legal assize, is to be made up out of the fund, which by these means, in the course of a week, will be decreased probably to about 30,000l. for the second week, 45,000l. must be raised, and so to the end of the twelve weeks; and thus 570,000l. will be sufficient to relieve us from all our alarms. Now, considering the sum lately given to the prince of Wales, we may reasonably presume that parliament will not refuse to grant the whole, or part of this

sum for the relief of several hundred thousand persons in real distress.

But supposing that parliament will not give any assistance, a call may reasonably be made on those, who lately volunteered their lives and fortunes in one of the city halls. I understand that there were present at that meeting 1500 merchants, among whom were some worth several hundred thousand pounds; and I might probably affront every one there, if I should say that any one was worth less than 2000l.— Let a request then be made to these gentlemen, to contribute a twentieth part of their fortunes towards the relief of their poorer neighbours: no one will then contribute less than 100l. and some will give from 10 to 20,000l.— As the whole sum will not be immediately wanted, their contributions may be paid by instalments: thus, a payment of ten per cent. for the first contribution will raise more than the first 75,000l. and probably at the end of the twelve weeks, the poorest merchant will not have been called upon for more than 50l.

Now if we were to call upon the poorest merchant for a 100l. never to be repaid, I do not conceive, that, in point of honour, he would think himself justifiable in refusing this relief to his countrymen, to whose welfare he has devoted his life and fortune.—But we do not request him even to give this small sum: the loan of it only is wanted, and he will probably be repaid the whole, or the greater part. This repayment will depend upon an application to parliament; and according to the sum voted by parliament, to the relief of the distressed inhabitants of London, the share contributed by each merchant will be diminished.

I have now shewn you an easy mean for providing for our distresses; and every apprehension of calamity may be removed by the wisdom and fortitude of the persons co-operating on the present occasion. Bread and other articles of food must be purchased of the proper venders of these commodities, and retailed according to a proper method in the different districts: every good citizen should be called upon for his assistance; and the greatest attention should be paid to the wants of every individual.

But something more is wanted than temporary relief. The minds of the citizens are alarmed, and no man can say that there is not just reason for alarm in the heart of every Englishman. There are said to be houses in and about this great city, into which Englishmen are seduced, and then confined in chains. These houses are called crimping-houses; and there is such a detestation in the mind of every good citizen, against this infringement of his brother's rights, that unless proper steps be taken by persons in authority to put an end to such abominable actions, it cannot be wondered at, if the zeal of English liberty should at times exceed the bounds of English prudence.— Hence there have been meetings of the people, by whom houses suspected to be concerned in this outrage on humanity have been burnt; and soldiers have been called in, to—— but I will say no more—I am an Englishman. I recommend therefore, to your meeting to make a resolution, that it considers all men as the enemies of their country, who are either the seducers of our poor countrymen into these house, or the masters of these houses and consequently responsible for the enormities committed in them, or the employers in any shape of the wicked men engaged in this trade; and that it will do the utmost in its power to bring these men to public justice.

Thus the minds of the people will be quieted, and a great point will be gained by establishing the confidence which should subsist between citizen and citizen; for at present it grieves me to hear frequently in the streets, expressions which imply that many of my fellow countrymen in poorer circumstances think themselves neglected or oppressed by the higher classes.

But this is not all which may be expected from you in this time of distress. It it not the price of corn only, which produces it: every other article has risen in proportion; and the poor man's wages are not adequate to the supply of the wants of a numerous family.— A poor man besides bread, wants, cheese, beer, shoes, soap, candles, and many other articles, all of which, by means of taxes, are enormously raised in their prices; and it becomes the state to consider well, whether a better mode of supply may not be found than that, by which the poor man is now made to pay more than his share to the expences of government. For in est-

mating this real proportion, we are to consider not only what each man pays out of his annual income to government, but what remains after this payment is made. Thus, suppose one man to receive for the labour of himself and famliy in one year 50l. and another 5000l. ask yourselves the question, what should each man pay to the government of his country. If in the family of the former there should be ten persons, in that of the latter only five, the consumption of the former in bread, soap, beer, shoes, &c. &c. will bear a much greater proportion to his annual income than that of the latter; and consequently the poorer man pays a much greater proportion, by means of taxes, of his annual income than the latter: but the reverse of this ought to take place; the richer man ought to pay in the greater proportion; and as yet sufficient attention has not been paid to this principle in taxation.

I beg leave, therefore, to recommend to your meeting to petition the king to call together his parliament, to consider the real state of the country, to grant sufficient supplies to relieve our distresses, and to enquire after some means to lower the price of the necessary articles of life. I am convinced in my own mind that a better substitute may be found to raise the supplies necessary in a wise government, than by taxes on beer, soap, leather, malt, candles, and other things requisite to the the poor man, and should, therefore, recommend the immediate abolition of these taxes; but others may be of a different opinion; and if by your means parliament should be led to a full investigation of this question, you will have done an essential service to your country.

I make no apology for troubling you with this letter: for I should not have written it, but under the idea of performing the duty of a good citizen; and with this impression on my mind I shall not scruple to offer to you the future services of

Your fellow countryman,

August 6th, 1795, W. FREND.
Inner Temple.

GOVERNMENT having left us in the dark respecting the precise quantity of provisions and other articles that lately fell into the hands of the French in the unfortunate affair in Quiberon, we are under the necessity of presenting our readers with the best information we can obtain on that head from any other quarter the most likely to afford it. The following letters contain fuller particulars with respect to the losses we allude to, than have yet come before us on the subject, we consequently think it an indispensable part of our duty to admit them into our miscellany.

PARIS, AUGUST 4.

Extract of a letter from Foucalt, commissary with the army, dated St. Pierre, Quiberon, 4th Thermidor, (July 22).

"I have spent the whole of this day in traversing the peninsula of Quiberon, which contains an enormous quantity of warlike stores of every description. The provisions that have been abandoned by the enemy will be sufficient for the captors for at least six months. Arms, clothes, accoutrements, harness and camp equipage, are too numerous to specify in an inventory. There appears, however, to be enough of the above articles to equip an army of 40,000 men, with a proportionate number of cavalry and artillerists. Wine, oil, rum, vinegar, brandy, rice, salt-meat, dried fish, soap, tobacco, sugar, tea, coffee, and biscuit, are in such abundance, that unless they are removed to the interior, they will not only be deteriorated, but our soldiers may become enervated by luxury.

"As I apprehend it is not your intention to leave this valuable acquisition of stores and provisions in this quarter, contiguous to which I view with indignation the manœuvres of the British fleet, I shall take care to give directions for the collection of every vehicle that can be procured, in order to remove them to such places as you may think proper to appoint. Let me know, with all convenience, whether I may not forward the biscuit and salt provisions to Port Malo, Brest, L'Orient, and the other sea-ports along the coast. Meanwhile, I think, we cannot do better than regale our army with the luxuries they

have acquired, and convey what is necessary for the supply of Vannes and other garrisons in the neighbourhood.

"We have got possession of several vessels laden with corn and rice, which we cannot suffer to incur the hazard of being captured in their passage to any of our ports. I what manner would you wish their cargoes to be distributed? Shall I send part to Rennes, and other places circumjacent? In my opinion, it would be most adviseable to send them to the towns that stand most in need of a supply. I beg you would signify your intention on this subject; and above all, send as many carts and waggons as your can procure. The drivers will receive an ample compensation for their trouble; and the only article that they will find it necessary to bring along with them, is fodder for their horses; every thing else they will have in abundance."

Extract of a letter from Lamoine, general of brigade, to general Hoche, dated head-quarters, at St. Pierre, 5 Thermidor, July 23.

"Yesterday two officers belonging to the British fleet requested an interview. The post stationed at the place where they attempted to land sent for me, and in the mean time suffered them to come on shore, When the messenger came up to me I was on horseback, and accompanied by generals Vallelax and Drut, proceeded to the place with the intention of requesting them to re-embark, rather than of listening to any application they might make. What I said to them was not very cordially received. They repaired in consequence to their ship. After the orders which I propose giving, these gentlemen, I hope, will not again presume to set their foot on this island, with a view of conferring with us on subjects, to which the ought to be convinced Frenchmen will never listen.

"I have sent you, according to daily custom, the prisoners who, in the course of the night, were picked up by our patroles.

"The commissaries of war, and all the agents of government on the spot, are busied in taking inventories of the captured stores and provisions, which are so numerous and detached, that their task cannot be accomplished in less than a fortnight; indeed, if they were collected in one magazine, I doubt exceedingly whether 4000 carts would be sufficient to remove the provisions alone, to a moderate distance, in the course of a month. A rough estimate has been made of their value, which exceeds eighteen hundred millions of livres! This valuable acquisition ought to be removed as soon as possible, to prevent deterioration.

"If we may judge of the object of the enemy from the state of their magazines, it must have been eonsidered of infinite moment, and may now be considering as the closing scene of the war, and the last desperate effort of the emigrants. I wish you would come to the spot yourself, and sure I am you would admit that my report is not exaggerated.

"N. B. We have, among other things, whole casks of assignats. The volunteers amuse themselves in making bonfires of them. Several loads have been brought to me, which I believe are all that have escaped the flames. They are fabricated with so much art, that the difference between them and the real ones is not to be distinguished by a common observer. Tell me whether you think I ought to destroy, or transmit them to the representatives of the people. None, I am confident, have got into circulation; so that neither our currency nor our territories shall be contaminated by the machinations of the enemy.

(Signed) "Lemoine."

"I pledge myself for the veracity of the contents of the above letters. The disaffected, I expect, will accuse me of having made a wanton sacrifice of men in gaining possession of Fort Penthievre. To their calumnies, I oppose facts, and refer them to the urgency of the occasion, and the fury of our opponents. How great ought to be your despair, vile enemies of your country!—Since the first Messidor, the republic has not lost 200 men, and your friends have bitten the dust.

(Signed) "Lazare Hoche,
"General in chief."

THE LITERARY REVIEW.

No. III.

HISTORY, POLITICS, MEMOIRS, &c.

An Account of the Life of Sieyes, *Member of the first National Assembly, and of the Convention. Translated from the French, published in Switzerland,* 1795. Johnson, ps. 108, 8vo. 3s.

THE interest excited by an expected developement of the conduct and motives of this distinguished character, has doubtless rendered many persons exceedingly solicitous for the appearance of this work, in which they would naturally expect to see unveiled those mysteries which have constantly shaded this wary personage. This is not completely done, by any means: the personal history of himself, as an individual, is of small importance; and the political history is given with so much caution, as hardly to throw any light on the early transactions of the revolution; and on the later events, though so amply descanted on in other publications, the author is by no means diffuse. We have little hesitation in saying, that the Abbé is himself the author of this work, though it is almost always written in the third person, and an advertisement and preface are added by pretended editors. The motives of this concealment may perhaps be gathered from the concluding paragraph of the advertisement.

"It is with the hope of rendering ourselves useful to the cause we support, that we have reprinted, at the end of the memoir on the life of Sieyes, a master-piece of philosophy which is become too scarce, the acknowledgment and explanatory display of the rights of men and citizens. We have likewise added some notes, of which the responsibility, as well as of this preliminary advice, must rest upon ourselves only. THE EDITORS."

The few particulars worth notice we are able to collect from a work very deficient in interest, we shall present, without farther observation. The following account of the two clubs, who were very active in bringing about the revolution, is not generally known.

"Two new societies or clubs were formed at Paris, to consult respecting the means of preparing for the approaching meeting of the States General, a party of opposition after the manner of the English. Both were the work of the minority of the noblesse; that is to say, of certain men of the gown and of finance, with whom the minister had refused to enter into negociation, but chiefly of that portion of the followers of the court who, neglected by the queen, were tormented with jealousy, and tired with intrigues, against the happy possessors of credit and favour.

"One of these societies assembled in the quarter called *le Marais*, in the house of Mr. Adrian Dupont, counsellor of the parliament, a great proselyte of Mesmer, and afterwards deputy of the noblesse of Paris, to the States General. He affected, at that time, to carry the doctrine of magnetism to the highest degree of illumination. In this he beheld every thing; medicine, morals, political œconomy, philosophy, astronomy, the past, the present at all distances, and even the future; all this constituted only a part of his vast Mesmerian vision. In addition to these qualities, he shewed himself, in the revolution, to be a lively, intriguing, subtle, revolutionary, ignorant, noisy man, but active, and very daring; he considered men as a player at chess does the pieces, or like the figures in a magic lantern, which are moved for the amusement of the operator.

"To these conferences repaired several advocates of the quarter, pleading always, as they still continue to plead, for the double representation of the third state, which had already been granted. This is not a mere pleasantry; for the advocates of the club Duport yet plead, at this day, to any who will have the kindness to listen, in favour of the double representation of the third state. And what is there wonderful in this, when we see, on the other hand, that the good Aristocrats are still determined not to yield the least item upon the same question?

"The other society was more numerous, more extended, and more active. It met au Jardin Royal, and was known by the name of the *Club des Enragés*. This club was of real service to the public, by distributing, with a generous profusion, in all the provinces, pamphlets at that time useful. Sieyes was a member of neither of these."

The following description of the national convention and ministry, after the events of August and September 1792, is spirited and forcible.

"The hopes of Sieyes for the public welfare had been re-animated, though, in truth, they ought to have been depressed. He waited in expectation of the early sittings of the convention, and proposed to retreat, during the winter, to a place still more remote than his residence at that time.

"In the midst of these reflections, he learned that he had been chosen deputy to the convention by three departments. This was without his knowledge; for he had no personal acquaintance in either of the three. Neither his disposition nor his inclination could lead him to a post in which he no longer considered himself as enabled to serve his country. But the circumstances of the times did not admit of a refusal, which would surely have been misinterpreted. He therefore slowly proceeded to Paris, where he arrived, and attended the convention the same day, Sept. the 21st. From the objects, from the figures, which on all sides claimed his attention and astonishment, as well as from the discourses he heard, he might, without dereliction of mind, have thought himself transported by magic to an unknown country at the extremity of the earth.

"He found himself a stranger to all he met, and particularly so to the men in power, with whom his unhappy fate seemed to command him to become intimate. He applied to observation, while they urged the enterprize they had formed, to vanquish and destroy the convention, already degraded by their presence.

"He was a stranger to the Jacobins, to the ministry, to the infernal focus of the war offices, and to that municipal commune, where the events of September had transported all the real force; where the most incoherent notions which ever dishonoured the human mind passed for a system of democracy worthy of the French people; where sordid forms, abject manners, corrupt language, and brutal appetites, from the most impure dens, were considered as the signs of an ardent patriotism, and the only proof of a sincere attachment to equality. Stranger, it is far short of reality, to say that the wind was poisoned with royal commissions, with aristocracy, and perfidious members of the coalesced party, and emigrants, whose voices, directed from an infinity of quarters upon the infant republic and its conventional representation, produced hatred, fury, and an ardent thirst of the blackest vengeance.* The man of rectitude, the man of principle, the sincere friend of his country, more especially if his name had the misfortune to be known in the revolution, not only became a foreigner, but an enemy; his person was subject to the rage of every faction; he was narrowly watched; every action bore the interpretation of malice; candid examination was out of the question; every evil report was received, and appeared well founded to that earnest disposition towards mischief, and the most gloomy ignorance which ever existed upon the earth. The minds of men of principle were absorbed with grief in the inevitable reflection, that this was unhappily the predominating character even of well-meaning men, and thence the impossibility of a remedy.

"Day after day was consumed in uncertain alarms, and agitations, continually renewed, though without any apparent motives. How dreadful was the situation in which the reflection on the past afforded no help for the future; where the knowledge of facts threw no light upon the existing circumstances; where the wisest political reflections, and the most salutary advice, were either unattended to, or considered as crimes."

The distinction of Sieyes with respect to active and passive citizens, seems to have been the basis of some of the regulations in the new French constitution respecting voting at elections.

"All the inhabitants of a country

* If the facts were less recent, this faithful picture of the most scandalous part of the revolution might be taken for a bitter satire.—Note of the French editors.

ought to enjoy the rights of the passive citizen; all have a right to the protection of their persons, their property, their liberty, &c. but they have not all a right to take an active part in the formation of public powers; all are not active citizens. Women, at least in their present state; children; foreigners; those also who contribute nothing to support the public establishment, ought not actively to influence the public affairs. All may enjoy the advantages of society; but those only who contribute to the public establishment are, as it were, the true actionaries in the great social enterprize. Those only are the true active citizens, the true members of the association.

"The equality of public rights is a fundamental principle. It is as sacred as the equality of civil rights. From the inequality of political rights, privileges would soon flow. A privilege is either a dispensation from a common charge, or an exclusive monopoly of a common good. Every privilege is therefore unjust, odious, and contradictory to the true end of society. The law being a common instrument, the work of the common will, cannot have any other object than the common good."

We shall close this article with a quotation from the pamphlet before us, wherein the author speaks of Sieyes in the terms of applause and admiration; and another from a book by a man of principles decidedly opposite. The reader may form his opinion of the individual between them.

"It was impossible, in the midst of the revolutionary passions of France, that Sieyes placed by his destiny, and from the origin of the troubles in the part to which the attention of all men was directed, should not be attacked and calumniated by every outrageous faction in turn. Though he belonged to no party, all parties attributed to him an influence he never possessed. If it be considered that his acquisitions of political knowledge were made before any disturbances took place; that they were the fruits of laborious studies upon public œconomy, long meditations on the nature of man, the organization of societies, and the history of governments; meditations pursued in the country in an absolute repose of mind; far from the interests, intrigues, and movements of every kind, which mix with political convulsions; some conception may be formed of the force and purity of his attachment to what he has embraced as the truth; and it will be evident, as well from his principles, which have remained unaltered in the midst of every storm, as from the simplicity of his life, the austerity of his manners, and the natural rectitude of his character and mind, that this man has, in truth, been led by no other motives than his own convictions of justice, and the general welfare of his country."

"L'Abbé Syeyes, sophiste audacieux, métaphysicien obscur, scélérat profond; auteur du pamphlet, *Qu'est-ce que le tiers Etat? de l'instruction de M. le duc d'Orleans aux députés de ses Bailliages*, et de l'absurde *déclaration des droits de l'homme*; Valet de M. Neckar, de M. le duc d'Orléans, et de toutes les factions; factieux atrabilaire lui-même, il a fait peu de bruit á la tribune, et dans les clubs; mais il fut, et il est encore aujourd'hui l'oracle et le guide de chaque parti qui domine."

Of this work as a translation we have only to observe, that it is miserably literal, and in no respect above the daily task of a school-boy.

Testament politique de son excellence le Comte de Mercy-Argenteau, ambassadeur de sa Majesté imperiale à la cour de France, décédé a Londres, le 25 Août 1794. A Londres De Boffe, Boosey, 2 vols. 8vo. 1l.

Though it is not strictly within the compass of our proposals to review works in a foreign language; yet as that before us has been printed in London only, and an intention is entertained of giving a translation of it, we consider ourselves fulfilling a branch of our duty, and performing a task which will afford pleasure to our readers in giving some account of it.

It has long been a mode of expatiating on the politics of the day, to dress up what is termed a political testament, of some eminent character, recently dead. In this method of declaring political opinions there is this advantage, that whatever replies may be made, or observations offered against any of them, the opinions alone must be the objects of animadversion; for as it is generally understood that the pretended testator is not the author of

the work, and the real author does not appear, all personal acrimony is out of the question; and yet the work excites more interest than those which are absolutely anonymous.

The title-page of the publication before us sufficiently shews who the supposed author was, and when and where he died. The object of it is to develope the causes and principal events of the French revolution. The author appears to us perfectly qualified for this task, by extensive information, great political knowledge, and a thorough acquaintance with the old French constitution, and the persons who subverted it, together with their principles and motives.

A cool and candid investigation of a subject so important, and agitated with so much personal violence, or even an impartial narrative of facts relating to it, cannot, we fear, be yet expected. It is a work which the least acquaintance with human nature hardly permits us to hope from a Frenchman; and a native of any other country must want the necessary intelligence to make his work clear, copious, and interesting. We make this assertion under a conviction, that the count de Mercy Argenteau is only nominal author of the piece before us.

Those persons who love to go with the stream, and who will insolently triumph when they are drawing premises from conclusions, when they are assigning arbitrary causes, for events of which they are already in possession, will raise the vociferous horselaugh of ignorance against this book, as the vain offspring of a shallow aristocrat; but minds accustomed to analise before they condemn, will not pass a too hasty censure on a work, merely because it is written in defence of a cause which neither fortune or man appears at present to espouse.

We are, in political principles, greatly removed from the opinions of this author; we are no friends to "hurly-burly innovators:" but we do not so far prefer ease to reform, as to join him in saying, "so great is our respect for all existing constitutions, that we do not wish to see a reform take place *in any one*; so far from it, it is our constant prayer, that every nation, warned by the fatal example of France, may rest contented with their constitution as it is." But though we cannot sympathize in a wish to render the human mind so passively stagnant, as to look without a desire of amelioration, on the most flagrant and tyrannical abuses, we will *not* view the whole work of an author through the medium of a single expression, or censure him in the gross, from an apparent obliquity in his turn of politics; while we expose what we consider his errors, we shall with the greatest satisfaction acknowledge and point out his beauties, and treat his opinions with that candor and lenity every man has a right to expect from those who undertake the arduous and invidious task of public criticism.

The side of the question espoused by the author of this work is difficult of defence, and open to every attack which successful opposition, and exulting littleness can make against it; reason and truth also furnish their share of objections; but by the common race of readers their operations will be neglected, and the sneers of contempt and impatience used in their stead. We shall give a general opinion of the principles and merits of the work, and support our decision by such quotations as appear most striking, and bearing the greatest marks of the author's true intentions and sentiments.

The editor truly observes in his preface, that "the several parties who have by turns governed, or been oppressed in France, anxious to conciliate the applause of other nations, have spoken with so much heat, and in so contradictory a manner, of themselves and their adversaries, that foreigners are yet at a loss where to discover the truth." Another grievous impediment to this discovery is, that most persons who have written on the subject, have been so astonished, so totally taken up and absorbed in the passing scene, that they have had no time to take a retrospective view, and acquaint us precisely with the nature of the evils under which the French people laboured; whether the subversion of a monarchy, the abrogation of laws and customs approved through so many centuries, the destruction of an established religion and its supporters, and the extermination of a whole race of nobility, were absolutely required by the existing circumstances; or whether these vast sacrifices, together with that of the blood of thousands and well-being of

millions, were made only to the petulance of individual resentment, and the unsettled spirit of capricious faction. We have had details enough of the feuds and animosities which prevailed at the moment, and precipitated the nation into a state of revolution; but an intelligent and impartial person, who could with truth and fidelity enter into the real nature of the French constitution, and shew us how far that was blameable for the sufferings of the people, or how far they were personally chargeable on mal-administration in the late and preceding reigns, and capable of remedy without the terrible convulsions of which this age has been spectator, is a great *desideratum* in this æra of history. To relieve us in this difficulty, the editor thus presents to us M. le Comte de Mercy Argenteau. "Placed by his duty in the midst of these political tempests, he was an impartial spectator, an enlightened observer, and he followed truth in the most minute particulars, in spite of the most impenetrable clouds. He knew France and its government as well as a Frenchman; and his political knowledge far surpassed that of those persons who have availed themselves of it to mislead and overwhelm the French nation."

Our opinion inclines us to bear the most unequivocal testimony to the soundness and depth of the author's information; his eloquence is of the first rate; and his logic, though occasionally too minute, and descending to those verbal sophistries, by which truth is evaded instead of being elucidated, is, in many places, clear, manly, ingenuous, and convincing. We have already hinted, that we shall not, for a long time to come, look for much impartiality on the topic of French affairs; therefore shall consider this book merely as a counterpoise to the numerous vehement publications we have read on the other side: truth most probably lies between them. Those parts of this work which relate to French affairs, and the French revolution alone, have most of our applause. We agree with few of the general political propositions laid down; those which are local are liable to many objections; but the knowledge both political, historical, and jurisprudential, with which they are attended, renders them of great value; and they impart instruction, where they fail of producing conviction. The work is divided into chapters; from some of which we shall make extracts, and leave them to make their own impression on the reader.

"England, like France, has its empirics, who rail at the constitution, the system of finance, and the government. They do not address themselves to the king, lords, or representatives of the people, because they wish their assertions to obtain implicit credit, and to gain over a number of credulous disciples; these hypocrites preferred addressing themselves to the people at large; insidious flattery stands them instead of eloquence and veracity. It is astonishing, that men of abilities, and prosperous in their commercial affairs, should be in love with political discussions, and encourage reformers; as if the best constitution of human production could be entirely faultless! Ah! would they but, instead of vague reasons, attend to the lessons of experience; they would see what the men of property and merchants in France have lost, by having wished and fostered the means of subverting the national spirit. Let them read the history of all nations; they will find that the destruction of commerce has always been the certain effect of civil dissensions."

The sanguine wishes of the author, and not any reasonable hope of their accomplishment, must have dictated the following observations; for it must be recollected, they were not written till late in 1794.—"If, however, the French revolutionists should sue for peace, justice and humanity require that the allies should hear their propositions; but this most probably would be their answer. 'You are not invested with sovereign power; our complaisance in listening to your terms, may convince you of the sincerity of our wish to restore you to your senses: you are rebellious subjects, against whom we will continue to wage war till, voluntarily or compulsively, you shall return to your duty: restore to the legitimate king of France the sovereignty, the sovereign power, and the administration you have usurped; restore to him his fortresses, his arsenals, his troops, his fleets, &c. lay down your arms, and, in a word, become what you were a few years ago,

dutiful and rational subjects. You offer to adopt a government to which we cannot object: it must be that under which you and your forefathers lived happy; which we are determined to re-establish and maintain; we have the right and power to insist on this form of government, which alone can secure your tranquility and our own, &c. &c." We will not fatigue the patience of our readers by a longer quotation on this subject, persuaded as we are that the allies, if the present powers at war with France deserve that name, will not, on the topic of peace, hold out a language quite so haughty!

We think the author more happy in that part of his work where speaking of the Dutch revolutionists, he describes them "renouncing that pacific system which was the Ægis of their popular government, fatiguing the skies with their foolish murmurs, and, like the frogs in the fable, calling loudly for the monster who will *eat them up*."

In displaying the reasons why this country should not make peace with the French republic, the author with great ability enforces the idea, that the *French republic*, in its present state, is not the *French nation*; he shews this with more force of argument than is generally used on the subject, and attempts to demonstrate it, as well by numerical calculations, as by the best historical authorities. In answer to such allegations, however, we have been used to hear so much coarse raillery, advanced with that confidence with which success inspires shallow disputants, that we will not, in the present state of political affairs, affect to detail them; nor are we yet so well convinced of the strength and solidity of Gallic gratitude, as to expect all the beneficent effects, even supposing success had crowned our enterprizes in this war, which this author promises would result from it.

"On the other hand, see what you have to expect from a government composed of the greatest and most select characters of a whole nation, whose past principles and conduct are their securities for the future. What have you not to expect from people whom you have fed, clothed, and fostered in their misfortunes? What have you not a right to obtain from fathers to whom you have restored their wives and children? What can a future race refuse to you, to whom they owe the preservation of their parents, their inheritance, and their country? Brave Englishmen, be not generous by halves; glory will be the reward of that humanity which ensures the triumph of the French nation. To a rivalship of ten ages as long a friendship will succeed; and the very ocean, instead of separating the two nations, will unite them for the good of all mankind."

Rare words! brave words! as Falstaff says.

Our limits will not permit us to follow the author through his whole detail of facts and observations on the causes and effects of the revolution. The extracts we have given will suffice to shew his mode of thinking; and we recommend an attentive perusal of his work to those who wish to be thoroughly and truly acquainted with that momentous event; for though it may fail in making proselytes, it will at least correct that violence and acrimony which are too apt to prevail in the minds of those who affect to contend for the laws of humanity and rights of man only.

In the general political chapters, the principles of Montesquieu and Locke are combated, and De Lolme treated with very little respect: the whole is concluded by a political catechism, which comprehends most of the opinions laid down in the preceding parts of the work.

RELIGION.

A Sketch of the several Denominations into which the Christian world is divided; accompanied with a Persuasive to religious Moderation. To which is prefixed a short Account of Atheism, Deism, Judaism, and Christianity, adapted to the present Times. By John Evans, A. M. Pastor of a Congregation in Worship-street. *Second Edition.* Crosby; pp. 155, 12mo. 1s. 6d. common, 2s. fine.

This publication having been already noticed by other reviewers, we should not now have offered any observations on it, but it is so much enlarged and improved in the present edition, as almost to assume the appearance of a

new work. The nature of the additions may be best learned from the author's own words. "The account of *Paganism*, and of *Mahometanism*, of *Judaism*, and of *Christianity*, together with various other articles, are newly inserted, and each denomination formerly mentioned has received some additions, either explanatory of its tenets or illustrative of its history."

To explain in so small a compass as this little volume, all the differences which prevail amongst Christians, and to give besides, a general idea of the religions and tenets mentioned in the above extract, may appear difficult, but the author has performed it in a clear and succinct manner, by avoiding tedious minuteness, and never expending his time in a futile attempt to refute the errors of other people's opinions and illustrate and enforce his own. On this subject he expresses himself as follows.

"In drawing up this sketch of the denominations, the author never imagined himself bound, like the *ecclesiastical* historian, to record every fact connected with their rise and progress, or to pourtray every shade of difference by which they might be distinguished. He rather considered himself as occupying the province of the *natural* historian, who, when classing together the different kinds of the human race, attempts not to delineate *every* variation of feature, but holds up those more prominent traits of countenance which are impressed on mankind throughout the several regions of the habitable globe."

"The author is aware, that for the same reason that the passionate charge the mild and unassuming with a want of spirit, zealots of every description are perpetually accusing the advocates of moderation with a proneness to indifference. But this is an iniquitous charge, since it is well known that some of the most liberal among clergy and laity have been distinguished for their zeal to support what appeared to them to be the interests of truth. That the candid have fallen into indifference, and that the zealous have been betrayed into persecution, cannot be denied; but surely no man in his senses will, on that account, seriously maintain, that candor and indifference, zeal and persecution, are inseparably connected. Against a spirit of indifference, either as to the speculative or practical branches of religion, the author here solemnly protests nor indeed will any person accuse him of it who has read with attention his *Address to the General Baptists on the revival of Religion*. While, with our blessed Saviour, he exhorts Christians to love one another—so on the other hand, with the apostle Paul, he loudly calls upon them to contend zealously, (but not intemperately) for the faith once delivered to the saints."

We are so frequently doomed to see the profession of moderation used only as a cloak to the most intolerant spirit of persecution, not only by the advocates, but the assailants of revealed religion, that we rejoice at meeting with a publication where the author's promise on that subject is so stedfastly adhered to, that in the course of it not a single expression exceeding the temperate bounds of Christian censure is to be met with, even where he treats of matters so likely to excite the spleen of a true friend of the gospel, as Atheism and Deism. His style is clear, pointed, and unaffected: the chief ornaments of the work are extensive information, the most benignant philanthropy, and genuine modesty. The following extract from the advertisement to the first edition will evince the reality of the author's claims to the two latter of these qualities.

"Being a firm believer in the truth, and a warm admirer of the excellence of the Christian religion, the author would fain remove any one obstacle which impedes its progress among mankind, or diminishes its efficacy where it is already known. Should, therefore, this little manual bring only even two Christians of different denominations to a more accurate knowledge of each other's tenets, and incline them to exercise towards one another that charity which thinketh no evil, it will afford him more real satisfaction than the publication of a work of the most pompous nature."

For the satisfaction of the reader, we present him with the following extracts on the subject of Deism and Deistical writers, and of the reformation in England.

"The immortal Locke also observes, 'Whoever would attain to a true knowledge of the Christian religion in the full and just extent of it, let him study the

holy scriptures, especially the New Testament, wherein are contained the words of eternal life. It has God for its author, salvation for its end, and truth without any mixture of error for its matter.' Even Rosseau, the famous infidel, confessed himself struck with the majesty of the scriptures, the purity of the gospel, and the character of Jesus Christ. See Gerard's Dissertations on the Internal Evidence of Christianity; Brown's Evangelical History; Dr. Willan's History of the Ministry of Jesus Christ, combined from the Narrations of the four Evangelists, and also Dr. Craig's Life of Christ. The present Deists should condescend to understand the Christian religion before they presume to write against it. For want of this ne-necessary knowledge, Thomas Paine, in his virulent attack on revelation, has in almost every page fallen into the most wretched and contemptible blunders. This conduct will naturally remind the reader of the words of Solomon; *they shall die without instruction, and in the greatness of their folly they shall go astray.*

"Many of the serious friends of Christianity are alarmed at the progress of Atheism and Deism, both at home and abroad; but let not the friends of truth be discouraged. That revealed (as well as natural) religion is encumbered with difficulties has never been denied; and this with a considerate mind will be construed into a presumptive proof of its authenticity and excellence. 'It would be a miracle (says Dr. Watson, the present Bishop of Landaff) greater than any we are instructed to believe, if there remained no difficulties; if a being with but five scanty inlets of knowledge, separated but yesterday from his mother earth, and to-day sinking again into her bosom, could fathom the depths of the wisdom and knowledge of *Him which is, which was, and which is to come, the Lord God Almighty, to whom be glory and dominion for ever and ever.* We live in a dissolute but enlightened age; the restraints of our religion are ill-suited to the profligacy of our manners; and men are soon induced to believe that system to be false which they wish to find so: that knowledge moreover which spurns with contempt the illusions of fanaticism, and the tyranny of superstition, is often unhappily misemployed in magnifying every little difficulty attending the proof of the truth of Christianity into an irrefragable argument of its falsehood. The Christian religion has nothing to apprehend from the strictest investigation of the most learned of its adversaries; it suffers only from the misconceptions of scolists and silly pretenders to superior wisdom: a little learning is far more dangerous to the faith of those who possess it, than ignorance itself. Some I know affect to believe, that as the restoration of letters was ruinous to the Romish religion, so the further cultivation of them will be subversive of Christianity itself: of this there is no danger. It may be subversive of the reliques of the church of Rome, by which other churches are still pollluted; of persecutions, of anathemas, of ecclesiastical domination over God's heritage, of all the silly outworks which the pride, the superstition, and knavery of mankind have erected around the citadel of our faith; but the citadel itself is founded on a rock; the gates of Hell cannot prevail against it; its master builder is God; its beauty will be found ineffable, and its strength impregnable—when it shall be freed from the frippery of human ornaments, and cleared from the rubbish of human bulwarks."

As the Protestants originated at the reformation, it will be proper to give a brief account of this illustrious period of ecclesiastical history.

"For the three first centuries the religion of Jesus Christ stood on its own basis, was rapidly propagated among Jews and Gentiles, and suffered very severe persecutions from the Roman emperors. On the commencement of the fourth century Constantine became a convert to Christianity, and incorporated it with the state. It was not till the 5th or near the 6th century, that the bishop of Rome arrogantly assumed an illegal supremacy over his fellow pastors, and in process of time aimed at the secular government of princes as well as subjects. Though several emperors embraced and defended Christianity, yet the gradual decay of the Roman empire was a serious impediment to the rising preachers of the newly established religion. Those accomplishments which adorned the conquests of the Romans, and the perfection of science, which had dignified

their state in such extent, were gradually swept away by the barbarous nations which defeated them, and the close of the 6th century could not trace a vestige of that exalted nation's government or its laws. Between 4 and 500 years was the glorious luminary of the gospel eclipsed by the dismal return of ignorance and of superstition. To these dark ages (as they are by some justly termed, and by others called *the night of time*) is to be attributed the doctrine of indulgences, partial absolution, transubstantiation, the creation and worship of saints, purgatory, monastic seclusion, &c. So swift was the extinction of knowledge, and its revival so impeded, that persons of the greatest eminence in point of station could scarcely read or write: the clergy themselves, who engrossed what little science was remaining, could scarcely translate the liturgy; and when ordained, were expressly obliged to affirm that they could read the gospels and epistles, and explain them."

"The reformation was effected in the 16th century, by the pious labours and unwearied studies of those bright characters Erasmus, Luther, Huss, Jerome of Prague, &c. and as it should seem the particular act of Providence to facilitate their labours and extend their influence, we find but half a century before the days of Luther the science of printing was discovered, and not long before that of the making of paper."

"This indefatigable reformer, having the way somewhat cleared for him by Erasmus, had the happiness to discover a copy of the Bible in the neglected library of his monastery. From so valuable a discovery, the talents and application of this great man were called forth into more than ordinary exercise: and he quickly drew aside the veil which had concealed the rooted errors and abominations of priesthood, and exposed the craft and artifice which had deluded the disciples, and disgraced the doctrine of the cross. Unawed by persecution, he proceeded coolly to examine into the several pretensions and inventions of the church of Rome, and overthrew them. He asserted and proved, that monastic retirement, if not contrary to, was no where required by the laws of God: and proposed to the elector of Saxony, by whose permission he reformed the several churches within his dominions, to expel all abbots and monks, and to convert the convents of mendicant friars into public schools and hospitals. He proceeded to expose all the absurdities and superstitions of the Romish church, and had the satisfaction to see his cause prevail." *Birch's Consilia.*

Dr. Robertson also observes, "It was from causes seemingly fortuitous, and from a source very inconsiderable, that all the mighty effects of the reformation flowed. Leo the Tenth, when raised to the papal throne, found the revenues of the church exhausted by the vast projects of his two ambitious predecessors, Alexander the Sixth and Julius the Second. His own temper, naturally liberal and enterprizing, rendered him incapable of that severe and patient œconomy which the situation of his finances required. On the contrary, his schemes for aggrandizing the family of Medici, his love of splendor, his taste for pleasure, and his magnificence in rewarding men of genius, involved him daily in new expences; in order to provide a fund for which, he tried every device that the fertile invention of priests had fallen upon to drain the credulous multitude. Among others, he had recourse to a sale of indulgences. The right of promulgating these indulgences in Germany, together with a share in the profits arising from the sale of them, was granted to Albert, elector of Metz, and archbishop of Magdeburg, who, as his chief agent for retailing them in Saxony, employed Tetzel, a Dominican friar, of licentious morals, but of an active spirit, and remarkable for his noisy and popular eloquence. He, assisted by the monks of his order, executed the commission with great zeal and success, but with little discretion or decency; and though by magnifying excessively the benefit of their indulgences, and by disposing of them at a very low price, they carried on for some time an extensive and lucrative traffic among the credulous multitude, the extravagance of their assertions, as well as the irregularities in their conduct, came at last to give general offence. The princes and nobles were irritated at seeing their vassals drained of so much wealth, in order to replenish the treasury of a profuse pontiff. Men of piety regretted the delusion of the people, who, being

taught to rely for the pardon of their sins on the indulgences which they purchased, did not think it incumbent on them either to abound in faith or to practice holiness. Even the most unthinking were shocked at the scandalous behaviour of Tetzel and his associates, who often squandered in drunkness, gaming and low debauchery, those sums which were piously bestowed, in hopes of obtaining eternal happiness; and all began to wish that some check were given to this commerce, no less detrimental to society than destructive to religion."

"The corrupt state of the church prior to the reformation is acknowledged by an author who was both abundantly able to judge concerning this matter, and who was not over forward to confess it." "For some years (says Bellarmine) before the Lutheran and Calvinistic heresies were published, there was not (as cotemporary authors testify) any severity in ecclesiastical judicatories, any discipline with regard to morals, any knowledge of sacred literature, any reverence for divine things, there was not almost any religion remaining." Such a remarkable confession made by the avowed champion of popery, should not pass unnoticed by protestants; and before the enemies of protestantism inveigh against the reformation, let them consider its absolute necessity, and contemplate the innumerable advantages with which it was attended.

POETRY,

Frogmore Fair; a Poem; fully descriptive of the Dutch Wake, in honour of her Majesty's Birth Day, May 19th, 1795. Crosby. Pages 28. 4to. 2s.

As we do not know the author of this poem, we will give him one word of advice, and spare our readers and ourselves the pain of much critical discussion. If he is, as he hints, so old as almost to have forgot all *Thwackum* taught him, we advise him to turn his attention to graver and more profitable subjects than poetry. If this assertion is a mere poetic licence, and he is yet young enough to learn, we advise him, as he appears not intirely destitute of fancy, to attend to the rules of poetical composition, and the rules of Syntax a little more closely, before he ventures his poetical productions abroad,

"O Muse, the task is very hard, *I fear*,
"Too much, *I doubt*, for *you and I to bear*:"

will never do.

THE account of the sad and melancholy event that lately took place at Quiberoon, as here published by our government—scanty as it is, is still sufficiently copious to shew, that what has already appeared in the daily papers, and the report which Tallien made to the convention respecting it, inserted in the first part of this number, do not much, if any exceed the bounds of truth.—Our readers will see that the minister has thought proper to give only an extract, or part of the dispatches received from sir J. B. Warren, so that we are left to gain the particulars of the disastrous circumstance alluded to, in the best manner we can.

That part of the following Gazette respecting the state of some of our possessions in the West-Indies, bears a most gloomy and sorrowful appearance.—Were we inclined to look forward at what probably will take place in that quarter, we are persuaded we should not be able to draw a more pleasing picture than the one at present before us.

London Gazette, July 28, 1795.

ADMIRALTY-OFFICE, AUGUST 1.

DISPATCHES have been received from sir J. B. Warren, bart. K. B. dated La Pomonea at sea, July 24, 1795, stating, that the Peninsula of Quiberoon, with Fort Penthievre, which had been taken possession of by the French

regiments in the pay of Great Britain, on the 3d of that month, was surprised by the enemy on the night of the 21st. It appears, that owing to the desertion and treacherous conduct of some private soldiers belonging to some of the regiments above mentioned, the enemy were enabled to get possession of the fort before any effectual disposition of resistance could be made. A part of the troops, to the amount of about 900, together with near 15000 royalist inhabitants, who had joined the regiments in the pay of Great Britain, effected their embarkation on board the ships. The remainder fell ieto the hands of the enemy, together with such stores and ammunition as had been landed.—A great proportion of the principal articles were, however, on board the transports which accompanied the expedition. The squadron proceeded to the islands of Houat and Hedic, where the troops were landed.

HORSE-GUARDS, AUGUST 1.

Dispatches from general the honourable sir John Vaughan, dated Martinico, the 22d and 23d of June, 1795, of which the following are extracts, have been received by the right honourable Henry Dundas, one of his majesty's principal secretaries of state.

" SIR,

" It is with infinite concern I acquaint you, that brigadier general Stewart was under the necessity of evacuating the island of St. Lucia, on the 19th inst.

" The natural strength of Morne Fortune had encouraged me to hope that I should be able to maintain that post until the arrival of a reinforcement; but by the capture of Pigeon Island, when least expected, and the subsequent loss of the Vigie, on the 17th inst, on which alone depended our uninterrupted communication with the Carenage, this evacuation was judged absolutely unadvoidable. It accordingly took place on the evening of the 18th, and was happily effected undiscovered by the enemy.

" We are indebted to the great assiduity and uncommon exertions of captain Barrett, of his majesty's ship Experiment, that the garrison was brought off with the loss of only a few sick, who were unadvoidably left behind.

" I have the honour to forward you by this opportunity, some letters and papers, which will give you a full account of the success that has so happily attended his majesty's arms in the island of St. Dominque.

" The whole body of the enemy amounting to 400, having consented to become prisoners of war, has relieved us from the anxiety we were under for the fate of that island.

Extract of a letter from lieutenant-colonel Edward Madden, *to general the honourable sir* John Vaughan, *dated Prince Rupert's, June 22, 1795.*

" SIR,

" I have the pleasure to inform your excellency, that captain Bathe, having made a most judicious disposition of his detachment, so as nearly to surround the enemy in both their encampments, on the 17th instant, the first encampment sent in a flag, requesting liberty to lay down their arms, which captain Bathe acceded to. The conditions have not been as yet reported to me. Captain Bathe, on the 19th inst. sent a flag to the second encampment, offering the same terms that had been granted to the first, which they immediately submitted to. I have now twenty-five officers prisoners here, two they call generals, and two hundred and forty-nine raek and file. I am informed that captain Bathe, who is still in camp, has seventy-nine more with him.—There are a number of them dispersed in two's and three's in the woods, that the English negroes are in pursuit of, and are hourly bringing some in.—I am sending out small parties of militia (who have behaved uncommonly well) to the different parishes, in order to root them out entirely, and hope very soon to have to report to your excellency that there is not a brigand in the island.

Extract of a letter from lieutenant-col. Madden, *to genaral the honourable sir* John Vaughan, *dated Prince Ruper's, June 27, 1795.*

" SIR,

" I have the pleasure to inform your excellency, that the invasion of and the rebellion in this island is now entirely settled, every Frenchman that landed being either killed or prisoner, and the inhabitants of the rebellious parishes

sent prisoners to Roseau, there to be disposed of by the governor.

"The enemy made a third and a fourth expedition against this part of the island, but perceiving that we were prepared to give them a proper reception, they returned to Mane Galante, firing a gun and shewing national colours.

HORSE-GUARDS, AUGUST 1, 1795.

By dispatches received from general the honourable sir John Vaughan, dated Martinico, the 28th of June, it appears, that in the island of Grenada, the white French people, who had joined the brigands, were daily surrendering themselves at the British out-posts; that in the windward part of the island most of the negroes had returned to their estates, and on some were making sugar; that a party of brigands consisting of picked men, with their chief, Fedon, at their head, had been routed with considerable slaughter by a detachment of his majesty's troops under the command of lieutenant Hinuber, of the 68th regiment. In this action lieutenant Darling, of the 9th regiment, and four privates, were slightly wounded.

By a letter from lieutenant-colonel Leighton, to general sir John Vaughan, dated St. Vincent's the 23d of June, it appears, that on the 12th of that month the enemy's post on the Vigie had been carried by assault, and that the commandant was wounded and taken.—The enemy are said to have lost in this affair 250 men. The loss of the British consisted of

KILLED.

Captain Piguet, of the 60th regiment, and 9 privates.

WOUNDED.

Captains Law and Forster, of the 16th regiment.

Lieutenant Tonson, of the 60th, 1 serjeant, and 46 privates.

It is further stated, that very few of the French, who had taken part with the Charibs, were left throughout the island; and that lieutenant-colonel Leghton, after this success, had advanced into the carib country, and taken post on Mount Young.

BARCELONA, JUNE 20.

On the 4th instant the enemy attacked the Spaniards towards Rivas, and on the 7th near Besalu, but were repulsed in both places with considerable loss. On the 14th, at day light, upon the appearance of some considerable bodies of the enemy, the whole Spanish line was got under arms, and quickly after general Urrutia, seeing the advanced posts to the right and left engaged, passed the river with the whole centre, except a reserve, on the bridge just finished at Biscaia. This passage was opposed by a very smart fire of cannon and howitzers, placed in advantageous situations, but the enemy were, nevertheless, attacked and driven from all the posts they occupied in about two hours, during a violent strom of wind, thunder, and rain, and pursued to within musket-shot of their camps. The whole of the Spanish line was formed in battle beyond the Hermitage of Pontos, and then retired and repassed the river, after having taken all the artillery which the enemy had with them, viz. one eight pounder, one four and one republican two-pounder, two six-pound howitzers, with their respective ammunition carts, the camp kettles and messes, and a quantity of blankets and hand-barrows. When the greater part of the Spanish troops had repassed the river, the enemy appeared again, and attacked those that were yet on the other side; upon which a second action took place, and was still more obstinately disputed than the former. This second action began about one o'clock; at three the French retreated precipitately, but the Spanish light troops pursued and harrassed them till six, when the whole army retired across the Fluvia.

Though no correct statement has been received of the loss, on the side of the spaniads, in the action of the 14th, it may be computed, according to the different accounts, to amount to 36 officers and about 700 men killed and wounded. The regiment Fixo de Malaga is said to have suffered much, having borne, with great firmness, the fire of two of the enemy's batteries for a considerable time. The most considerable loss, on the part of the French, was on the right, where the Spanish cavalry passed the river, and attacked the division of the enemy, commanded by general Soret, encamped at Castillon, consisting of near 6000 men; they were thrown into confusion, and killed in great numbers by the spanish horse, who made no prisoners; they left a number of their dead on the roads,

but carried off the greater part of their wounded. All the spies and deserters agree in the report that the enemy lost about 2000 men.

According to the officer's report, 25,000 men, had, in the evening of the 13th, taken the posts which they occupied the next morning, in order to protect a general harvest of wheat in Lampourdan; 600 reapers were brought for this purpose out of the Roussilon, and the troops had orders to keep their position to the last extremity.

GENOA, JUNE 30.

Intelligence has been received here, that, on the 24th instant, general De Vins had attacked and carried the different posts of the Madonna del Monte, from which the French, stationed on the heights behind Vado, had attempted in vain to dislodge him; that two battalions of Thourn and a division of Croats of Carlstadt, commanded by general Cantu, and lieutenant-colonel Marquette, had attacked and driven the French from their strong intrenchments on the mountain of St. Giacomo; that two companies of the free corps of Juiay had also carried the French intrenchments the mountain of Setepani; that general de Vins, having driven the enemy from all those posts, had established himself on the sea coast between Savona and Vado; and that on the night of the 28th the French had abandoned their entrenchments at Vado, and fallen back upon Finale, leaving behind them thirty pieces of cannon and two considerable magazines of provisions and forage.

It appears that general Colli, at the head of the Piedmontese army, has attacked the French on the side of Ormea, and succeeded in driving them from several very important posts, particularly from that of Spinardo.

At the court at the queen's house, the 31st July, present the king's most excellent majesty in council. His majesty in council was this day pleased to order, that the parliament, which stands prorouged to Wednesday the fifth day of August next, should be further prorouged to Thursday the 1st day of October next.

LONDON GAZETTE, August 4.

ADMIRALTY-OFFICE, AUG. 4.

THE following are extracts of letters from adm. sir John Laforey, bart. commander in chief of his majesty's ships and vessels, at Barbadoes and the Leeward islands, to Mr. Nepean, bearing the dates against each expressed.

Fort Royal, Martinique, June 23, 1795.

Lieutenant general sir John Vaughan having signified to me, on the 18th inst. the necessity of withdrawing the garrison of St. Lucia with all possible haste, I dispatched directly such ships as I could collect upon the spot to cover and protect their embarkation; but the occasion pressing exceedingly, captain John Barrett, commanding his majesty's ship Experiment, who was stationed at the mouth of the Carenage, to co-operate with the garrison, at the desire of general Stewart, embarked the whole in his own ship and a transport, to the amount of 1200, between the hours of twelve at night and five in the morning, and got them safe out of gun-shot, except some sick and some women, who were too distantly situated to benefit by his endeavours for them. The latter were, however, sent over to us the next day.

St. Pierre's, Martinique, June 26, 1795.

Since my letter of the 23d instant, his majesty's brig the Drake, has arrived, whose commander parted from the West India convoy in lat. 42. 52. N. and long. 11. 47. W. in a very hard gale of wind, which, he thinks, must have greatly dispersed the whole.

Since the Drake left Barbadoes, I have received a letter from governor Ricketts, informing me of the arrival at that island, of a part thereof, and of the capture of some, a list of which I inclose. I am hastening forward two frigates, one of which I will send with all possible dispatch to windward of Deseada, and the other off Bartholomew's, where the enemy send most of their prizes, to recover as many of the captures as may be.

LIST OF VESSELS CAPTURED.

Blenheim, with troops.
Betsey, ditto.
Hanbury, government stores.
Aurora, merchantman.
Vintress, ditto.
Montserrat packet.

St. Pierre's, Martinique, June 30, 1795.

The packet which came here yesterday,

brought me a letter from captain Charles John Moore Mansfield, commander of his majesty's ship Andromache, who is arrived at Barbadoes, acquainting me that about 40 sail of the convoy have reached that island. He confirms the account of the captures made by the enemy, of which a list is inclosed in my letter of the 26th inst.

The Matilda frigate, which I had stationed off Basseterre, Guadaloupe, returned to me yesterday. Her commander informed me that he had, on the 28th, fallen in with nine sail of ships going into that port, three of which were large frigates, and chaced him off. These must be the same that have been cruizing to windward off Barbadoes, with the prizes they have made.

Extract of a letter from vice-admiral Caldwell, late commander in chief of his majesty's ships and vessels at Barbadoes, and the Leeward Islands, to to Mr. Nepean, dated at Spithead, the 29th of July, 1795.

Captain Otway, of his majesty's sloop Thorn, informed me, that, on the 25th of May, he captured a French ship of war, called the Courier National, of 18 9 and 6-pounders, and 119 men. That on his coming up with her, he immediately laid her on board, and after an action of 35 minutes (during which two attempts were made to board the Thorn), the enemy struck. The Thorn had only five men wounded, and the French ship seven killed and twenty wounded. From captain Otway's report, too much praise cannot be given to his officers and sloop's company, for their spirited conduct.

Rear admiral Thompson returned to Martinique on the 13th of June, after seeing the convoy in safety to 24 deg. 8 min. N. and, on his way back, captured the Perdrix, a French sloop of war, of 24 guns.

ADMIRALTY-OFFICE, AUG. 4.

A dispatch of which the following is a copy, was yesterday received from admiral Hotham, commander in chief of his majesty's ships and vessels in the Mediterranean.

Britannia, Myrtillo Bay, June 30, 1795.

SIR,

It is with peculiar satisfaction I tansmit to you for their lordships information, the inclosed letter, which I received this evening by the Fox cutter, from captain Towry, of his majesty's ship the Dido, giving an account of a most gallant and spirited action, which took place on the 24th instant, between that frigate, in company with the Lowestoffe, captain Middleton, on their way to reconnoitre off the Hieres Islands, and the two French frigates, La Minerve and L'Artemise, the termination of which contest by the capture of Da Minerve, when the great superiority of the enemy's force is considered, reflects the highest honour on the captains, officers, and crews of the Dido and Lowestoffe.

I am, &c.

WM. HOTHAM.

Evan Nepead, Esq.

Dido, Port Mahon, June 27, 1795.

SIR,

I this day dispatch the Fox cutter to communicate to you, that in the execution of your instructions of the 22d instant, with his majesty's ship Lowestoffe under my orders, being, at day-light of the 24th, in latitude 41 deg. 8 min. and longitude 5 deg. 30 min. E. we discovered and chaced two French frigates; after some manœuvering they stood towards us, and, at a quarter before nine, A. M. the Dido, leading down, commenced a close action with the headmost of the enemy's ships, which falling twice on board, was at an early period much disabled from the loss of her bowsprit, foremast, and main-topmast; our mizen-mast being shot away, fore and main-top-sails perfectly useless, we no lodger kept-to, at which time the Lewestoffe opened a well-directed fire; the enemy's second frigate then passing and exchanging the opposite broadsides, his majesty's ships were kept on the same tack till she went about, when fearing she might stand to the assistance of the dismasted ship, the Lowestoffe was sent in chace: the French Frigate escaped by superior sailing, leaving her friend to be raked, in a very judicious manner, on the return of the Lowestoffe, to whose fire she surrendered about noon. The Dido having cleared the wreck of the mizen-mast, and bent new top-sails, joined in securing the prize, La Minerve, a new ship, of 42 guns, 18-ponders on the main deck, and 330 men, a re-

markably fast sailor. Her companion we learnt to be L'Artemise, of 36 guns.

Having given a detail of the action, it becomes as much my duty as it is my inclination to acknowledge the very able support of his majesty's ship Lowestoffe, and to testify, that by captian Middleton's good conduct the business of the day was, in a great measure, brought to a fortunate issue.—I must, at the same time, pay the just tribute of my warmest gratitude to the officers and ship's company I have the honour to command; and it is with deep regret I add, that lieutenant Buckol (first of the Dido) a most active officer, is amont the the woulded, I fear severely, though he never quitted the deck; Mr. Douglas, the boatswain, a deserving man, is killed. Captain Middleton's report of the conduct of the officers and people of the Lowestoffe is also highly flattering.

I have the honour to enclose a list of the killed and wounded. Having received information from the prisoners that the French fleet were actually at sea, the state of the ships obliged me to run for this port, where I propose fitting jury-masts in the prize, and proceeding for Ajaccio.—Circumstances are, I hope, sufficiently strong to plead my excuse for not fully executing your former orders.

I remain with respect,
Your's, &c.
G. H. TOWRY.

P. S. We cannot exactly estimate the loss in the French ship, but imagine it to be about 20. L'Artemise was also much hulled.

Admiral Hotham.

List of the killed and wounded on board his majesty's ships Dido and Lowestoffe.

Dido—Mr. Cuthbert Douglas, boatswain, and 5 seamen killed.

Mr. Richard Buckol, first-lieutenant, Richard Willan, clerk, John Henley, quarter-master, James Gregory, boatswain's mate, and 11 seamen wounded.

Lowestoffe—Three seamen wounded.

Dated on board his majesty's ship Dido,
Port Mahon, 26th of June, 1795.
G. H. TOWRY.

OUR Readers here will have an opportunity of comparing admiral Hotham's account of the action that took place in the Mediterranean, on the 13th ult. and that presented to the Convention a short time ago, and which is inserted in the beginning of this number. They do not differ in any material point, and both agree that L'Alcide was the only vessel lost in the engagement.

LONDON GAZETTE, August 8.

ADMIRATY-OFFICE, AUG. 7.

Extract of a letter from admiral Hotham, commander in chief of his majesty's ships in the Mediterranean, to Mr. Nepean, dated Britannia, at sea, July 14, 1795.

SIR,

YOU will be pleased to inform their lordships, that I dispatched on the 4th instant, from St. Fiorenza, the ships named in the margin *, under the orders of captain Nelson, whom I directed to call off Genoa for the Inconstant and Southampton frigates that were laying there, and to take them with him, if, from the intelligence he might there obtain, he should find it necessary.

On the morning of the 7th, I was much surprized to learn that the above squadron was seen in the Offing, returning into port, pursued by the enemy's fleet, which, by general de Vin's letter (the latest account I had received) I had reason to suppose were certainly at Toulon.

Immediately on the enemy's appearance, I made every preparation to put to sea after them; and, notwithstanding the unpleasant predicament we were in, most of the ships being in the midst of watering and refitting, I was yet enabled, by the zeal and extraordinary exertions of the officers and men, to get the whole of the fleet under weigh that night, as soon as the land wind permitted us to move; from which time we neither saw or heard any hing of the enemy till the 12th, when

* Agamemnon, Meleager, Ariadne, Moselle, Mutine cutter.

being to the eastward, and within sight of the Hieres Islands, two vessels were spoken with by captain Hotham, of the Cyclops, and captain Boys, of La-Fleche, who acquainted them they had seen the French fleet, not many hours before, to the southward of those islands. Upon which information I made the signal before night to prepare for battle, as an indication to our fleet that the enemy were near.

Yesterday, at day-break, we discovered them to Leeward of us, on the larboard tack, consisting of 23 sail, 17 of which proved to be of the line. The wind at this time blew very hard from the W. N. W. attended with a heavy swell, and six of our ships had to bend main-top-sails, in the room of those that were split by the gale in the course of the night.

I caused the fleet, however, to be formed with all possible expedition, on the larboard line of bearing, carrying all sail possible to preserve that order, and to keep the wind of the enemy, in the hopes of cutting them off from the land, from which we were only five leagues distant.

At eight o'clock, finding they had no other view but that of endeavouring to get from us, I made the signal for general chace, and for the ships to take suitable stations for their mutual support, and to engage the enemy as arriving up with them in succession; but the baffling winds and vexatious calms, which render every naval operation in this country doubtful, soon afterwards took place, and allowed a few only of our van ships to get up with the enemy's rear about noon, which they attacked so warmly that, in the course of an hour after, we had the satisfaction to find one of their sternmost ships, viz. L'Alcide, of 74 guns, had struck; the rest of their fleet, favoured by a shift of wind to the eastward (that placed them now to windward of us), had got so far into Frejus Bay, whilst the major part of our's was becalmed in the Offing, that it became impossible for any thing further to be effected; and those of our ships which were engaged had approached so near to the shore, that I judged it proper to call them off by signal.

If the result of the day was not so compleatly satisfactory as the commencement promised, it is my duty to state, that no exertions could be more unanimous than those of the fleet under my command; and it would be injustice to the geneaal merit of all to select individual instances of commendation, had not superiority of sailing placed some of the ships in an advanced situation, of which they availed themselves in the most distinguished and honourable manner; and amongst the number was the Victory, having rear admiral Man on board, who had shifted his flag to that ship upon this occasion.

I am sorry to say that the Alcide, about half an hour after she had stuck, by some accident caught fire in her fore-top, before she was taken possession of, and the flames spread with such rapidity that the whole ship was soon in a blaze: several boats from the fleet were dispatched as quickly as possible to rescue as many of her people as they could save from the destruction that awaited them, and 300 of them were in consequence preserved, when the ship blew up with the most awful rnd tremendous explosion, and between three and four hundred people are supposed to have perished.

Inclosed herewith is a list of the killed and wounded on board the different ships that were engaged, by which their lordships will perceive our loss has not been great; and I have the pleasure to add, that the damages sustained by those ships have been such as can easily be remedied.

Had we fortunately fallen in with the enemy any distance from the land, I flatter myself we should have given a decisive blow in their naval force in these seas; and although the advantage of yesterday may not appear to be of any great moment, I yet hope it will have served as a check upon the operations, be they what they may.

I am, sir,
Your most obedient servant,
W. HOTHAM.

Return of the officers and men killed and wounded on board the undermentioned ships of the fleet under admira Hotham's command, in action with the French fleet on the 13th July, 1795.

Victory—One midshipman, 3 marines killed; 11 seamen wounded.

Captain—One seaman killed.

Culloden—Two seamen killed, first lieutenant T. Whitter and 4 seamen wounded.

Blenheim—Two seamen killed, 2 wounded,

Defence—One seaman killed, 6 wounded.

ESSAY

ON THE LIFE AND CHARACTER OF

RICHARD BRINSLEY SHERIDAN, ESQ.

(*Continued from P.* 126).

On account of this lady he was engaged in a duel, with a captain Mathews, which was conducted with a degree of vindictive ferocity, which even amorous rivalship does not often produce. This gentleman was not the only one whose pretensions stood in the way of of Mr. Sheridan's wishes, though no other rival put him to a similar proof of attachment. His suit was at length crowned with success, and he was, in 1773, married to the object of his affections.

At this time, though his circumstances were far from brilliant, he displayed that elevation of mind which is a constant charecteristic of true genius: Though his lady brought him no fortune, her talents were fully sufficient to have indemnified him in that respect, but Mr. Sheridan, though at that time only in his twenty second or twenty third year, and far removed from those brilliant prospects which he has since been enabled to keep in view, would not condescend to receive the salary annexed to the exertions of her abilities, and therefore did not permit her to accept of any pulic engagement.

Depending on his own talents alone, for support, Mr. S. first turned his attention to the theatre, and in January, 1775, the comedy of *the Rivals* was produced at Covent Garden, which by no means answered the hopes of the author at its first representation, but was afterwards more favourably received, being much improved by the pains bestowed on it, to render it more fit for dramatic representation. As we do not wish to interrupt our narrative by the intrusion of criticism, we will reserve our opinion of Mr. S's productions for the close of this essay. In the next year he produced *the Duenna*, the success of which was exceedingly brilliant, and flattering to his fame, as well as advantageous to his fortune.

About this time, he entered into treaty with Mr. Garrick for the purchase of Drury lane theatre, and in 1777, the negociation was concluded, and Mr. S. Mr. Linley, and Dr. Ford became joint proprietors and patentees: From what cause we do not pretend to ascertain, but the success of the management of these three gentlemen was not at all proportioned to what had been expected from their abilities: The property sunk in value, and the treasury became poor. *The School for Scandal*, though injudiciously brought out at the latter end of a season, was warmly patronised by the town, but whether it did not belong to the same mind to write admirably and judge correctly, or whether from indolence or partiality, the other novelties of the theatre, during Mr. S's active management, except what came from his own pen, did not raise its credit or increase its wealth. In 1779, the after piece of the *Critic* made its appearance, and was well received, but this was the last intire theatrical work for which the town is indebted to this gentleman, he afterwards wrote some songs for pantomimes, and a few other trifles, but nothing to raise his reputation as a dramatist.

In 1780, at the general election, Mr. Sheridan together with Mr. Monkton, became canditates to represent the borough of Stafford, and were successful; the new life into which he was embarked extended his acquaintance, exalted his views, and the employment of his talents has since been intirely devoted to the pursuits of ambition, and labours of party.

His outset in parliament was judicious and fortunate, for he attached himself to the Rockingham party, which though then in opposition, consisted of men of so much ability, and was so highly favoured by all classes of people, that their triumph over the imbecile and unpopular administration of that day, was looked upon as matter of certainty. The event justified the

prediction, and Mr. S. before his abilities as a parliamentary orator were well known, came in with the new ministry, in 1782, as under-secretary of state for the northern department. But the short enjoyment of power, which attended the adherents of Mr. Fox at this time, is well known; when on the decease of the marquis of Rockingham, Lord Shelburne became prime minister, Mr. Sheridan went out of office, with Mr. Fox and became one of the party known by the title of the *coalition*.

At this period, it is merely proper to do justice to the firmness of Mr. Sheridan's friendship, aud the permanence of his attachment to the great man to whose fortunes, on that occasion, and in every subsequent emergency, he has, with so much steadiness adhered. In whatever light his political opinions may be viewed, this manly dignified, and disinterested conduct, must claim the applause even of his greatest political adversaries, and the reputation and consequences which have ever attended his talents, must silence every insinuation made against the purity of his motives, as it must be obvious that on many occasions, tergiversation would have answered his every view both of avarice and ambition.

(To be continued in our next.)

MEMOIRS OF
MR. DEPUTY BIRCH.

THIS gentleman having in the course of the last few months distinguished himself as a politician, an author, and much more to his credit, as an advocate to the distressed poor, it is trusted that such account of him as we have been enabled to obtain, will not be unacceptable to our readers. Though variety of incident and change of situation, are wanting to excite interest, yet the public never fails to feel a certain predelection for a character, whose obvious aim is to make himself useful and agreeable, and, who in the pursuit of these points, makes himself no enemies, or ever violates the most strict rules of propriety.

Mr. Samuel Birch is, we believe only son of the eminent pastry cook of that name, in Cornhill, with whom he is now in copartnership. To his care and paternal kindness, he is indebted for a liberal education, and to nature and assiduity for the powers of turning it to advantage.

Early in life he married a niece of Dr. James Fordyce, the clergyman, who was for some reason or other, offended at the alliance, and entered into a newspaper controversy with his new kinsman, in which for want of more wit, or better argument, he addressed him by the name of *Mr. Pattypan*. We cannot omit, on this occasion, to testify our most unqualified disapprobation of this kind of raillery; we often see it used in other instances, but for the present confine ourselves to the one before us: On whatever occasion the subject of these memoirs presents himself to the public, the witlings are always ready to assail him with a set of *cut and dry* professional puns, on the words *puff*, *comfit*, *candid*, *&c. &c.*. Besides that such foolish perversions of terms, leave every question intirely untouched, a strong or generous mind would disdain to use them, on account of their extreme vulgarity, and facility of attainment. It is certainly less to any persons discredit to hear allusions to a trade by which they are enabled to support a respectable rank in society, to do justice to all men, and favours to many, than to be obvious to those reproaches which must always be applicable to profligacy, and mendicity.

As Mr. Birch has always been confined to one station of life, not doomed to labour up-hill for the establishment of his property, or condemned to the exercise of his genius for the means of subsistence, little can be related of him more than arises from the voluntary effusions of his leisure, as an author, or the casual exertions his duty impels him to as an orator. In the latter he is more successful in obtaining admiration than the former, and the reason may be more easily given by recurring to the different operations of oratory and poetry, than by adverting to the

sources or causes of those talents. *Poeta nascitur, fit orator*, is an easy solution, but when we consider that a speech made to a particular audience takes immediate hold on their faculties, and impels their judgment to an instantaneous decision, and that the comparison in oratory is not made between the man we hear and all whom we have ever heard, but merely between him and the speakers then present, it is little to be wondered at that the palm of eloquence is readily given. In poetry, on the other hand, the hearer or reader mistrusts his own judgment, examines every part of the production, compares it with every preceding effort of the kind, within his knowledge, and confers the laurel slowly, and often capriciously. Mr. Birch's speech on the proposed address for peace, met with many admirers, and though we differ widely in sentiments from those who defend the present happy war, we cannot refuse our applause to many of his observations, or to the style in which they were conveyed.

Mr. Birch is author of *Consilia, or Thoughts on several subjects*, and the *Abbey of Ambresbury*, a poem, works which we shall not attempt to snatch from the embraces of oblivion. He is the reputed author of several dramatic trifles, and of several small lyric effusions, and the avowed author of *the Adopted Child*, a farce, acted last season without taking any considerable hold on the public or adding much to the author's fame.

As an individual, Mr. Birch ranks high in the estimation of his friends, on account of his excellent social talents, and the warmth and activity of his benevolence. From the independence of his situation, the goodness of his disposition, and the exertion of his abilities he appears very likely to enjoy what Horace so earnestly prays for in these lines.

> "Frui paratis & valido mihi,
> Latoe, dones: & precor, integra
> Cum mente, nec turpe senectam,
> Degere, nec cithara carentem."

A SKETCH OF THE CHARACTER OF THE LATE *DR. CRAWFORD.*

IT must be admitted that this gentleman justly deserved the many testimonies of respect which have been paid to his memory. His professional knowledge was generally allowed by the faculty, and this knowledge founded upon the most eminent natural abilities, was diligently applied in mitigating distress, and restoring the sick to their former health and vigour.

The important discoveries and improvements which medicine received from his laborious investigations, and unremitting exertions in making experiments, do honour to his understanding, and cannot but prove highly beneficial to mankind. It is therefore hoped that those of his works which were designed for the press will, together with his celebrated treatise "*on Animal heat*," be published under a liberal and extensive patronage.

It would be an improper omission here not to say, that as a man, Dr. Crawford, was nobly independent both in his religious and political principles, but uniformly reprobated vicious courses, and licentious opinions, as incompatible with the peace and welfare of society. The principles he held were *his own*, and not those of *inheritance*. Deeply impressed by a sense of omniscient inspection, and animated by the love of moral excellence, he steadily adhered to that line of rectitude which dignifies the man and elevates his mind above every selfish and mean pursuit. Having sacrificed his health to constant exertions in order to bring useful emprovements to every possible perfection, he was in his last moments supported by that conscious integrity which enabled him to meet death with becoming composure and fortitude. In the last extremity of nature, peace and hope were his cheer-

ing companions. The reflection of having spent a useful and virtuous life created, as the period of dissolution approached, the most refined intellectual enjoyment of which humanity is capable.

The generous concern and tender sympathy expressed by that dignified and amiable nobleman the marquis of Lansdown on this occasion evince a heart that does honour to human nature. His lordship was among the respectable number who honoured the funeral with their presence, to pay the last sad tribute of respect so justly due to departed worth.

TREATY

BETWEEN

GREAT BRITAIN AND AMERICA.

TREATY of AMITY, COMMERCE, and NAVIGATION between his BRITANIC MAJESTY and the UNITED STATES of AMERICA. By their PRESIDENT, with the advice and consent of their SENATE.

HIS Britanic majesty and the United States of America being desirous by a treaty of amity, commerce, and navigation, to terminate their differences in such a manner as, without reference to the merits of their respective complaints and pretensions, may be the best calculated to produce mutual satisfaction and good understanding; and also to regulate the commerce and navigation between their respective countries, territories, and people, in such a manner as to render the same reciprocal, beneficial, and satisfactory; they have, respectively, named their plenipotentiaries, and given them full powers to treat of and conclude the said treaty; that is to say, his Britanic majesty has named for his plenipotentiary the right hon. Wm. Windham, baron Grenville of Wotton, one of his majesty's privy council, and his majesty's principal secretary of state for foreign affairs; and the president of the said United States, by and with the advice and consent of the senate thereof, hath appointed for their plenipotentiary the hon. John Jay, chief justice of the said United States, and their envoy extraordinary to his majesty, who have agreed on and concluded the following

ARTICLES.

Article I. There shall be a firm, inviolable, and universal peace, and a true and sincere friendship between his Britanick majesty, his heirs and successors, and the United States of America; and between their respective countries, territories, cities, towns, and people of every degree, without exception of persons or places.

II. His majesty will withdraw all his troops and garrisons from all posts and places within the boundary lines assigned by the treaty of peace to the United States. This evacuation shall take place on or before the 1st day of June 1796, and all the proper measures shall in the interval be taken by concert between the government of the United States and his majesty's governor-general in America, for settling the previous arrangements which may be necessary respecting the delivery of the said posts: the United States, in the mean time, at their discretion, extending their settlements to any part within the said boundary line, except within the precincts or jurisdiction of any of the said posts. All settlers and traders within the precincts or jurisdiction of the said posts shall continue to enjoy, unmolested, all their property of every kind, and shall be protected therein. They shall be at full liberty to remain there, or to remove with all or any part of their effects; and it shall also be free to them to sell their lands, houses, or effects, or to retain the property thereof, at their discretion; such of them as shall continue to reside within the said boundary lines shall not be compelled to become citizens of the United States, or to take any oath of allegiance to the government thereof, but they shall be at full liberty so to do, if they think proper, and they

shall make and declare their election within one year after the evacuation aforesaid. And all persons who shall continue there after the expiration of the said year, without having declared their intention of remaining subjects of his Britanic majesty, shall be considered as having elected to become citizens of the United States.

III. It is agreed that it shall at all times be free to his majesty's subjects, and to the citizens of the United States, and also to the Indians dwelling on either side of the said boundary line, freely to pass and repass by land or inland navigation, into the respective territories and countries of the two parties on the continent of America, (the country within the limits of the Hudson's Bay company only excepted) and to navigate all the lakes, rivers, and waters thereof, and freely to carry on trade and commerce with each other. But it is understood that this article does not extend to the admission of vessels of the United States into sea ports, harbours, bays, or creeks of his majesty's said territories, nor into such parts of the rivers of his majesty's said territories as are between the mouth thereof and the highest port of entry from the sea, except in small vessels trading *bona fide* between Montreal and Quebec, under such regulations as shall be established to prevent the possibility of any frauds in this respect; nor to the admission of British vessels from the sea into the rivers of the United States, beyond the highest ports of entry for foreign vessels from the sea. The river Missisipi shall, however, according to the treaty of peace, be entirely open to both parties; and it is further agreed, that all the ports and places on its eastern side, to whichsoever of the parties belonging, may freely be resorted to, and used by both parties, in as ample a manner as any of the Atlantic ports or places of the United States, or any of the ports or places of his majesty in Gaeat Britain. All goods and merchandize, whose importation into his majesty's said territories in America shall not be entirely prohibited, may freely, for the purposes of commerce, be carried into the same in the manner aforesaid, by the citizens of the United States, and such good and merchandize shall be subject to no higher or other duties than would be payable by his majesty's subjects on the importation of the same from Europe into the said territories. And in like manner, all goods and merchandize, whose importation into the United States shall not be wholly prohibited, may freely, for the purpose of commerce, be carried into the same, in the manner aforesaid, by his majesty's subjects; and such goods and merchandize shall be subject to no higher or other duties than would be payable by the citizen's of the United States on the importation of the same, in American vessels, into the Atlantic ports of the said States. And all goods, not prohibited to be exported from the said territories respectively, may, in like manner, be carried out of the same by the two parties respectively, paying duty as aforesaid. No duty of entry shall ever be levied, by either party, on peltries brought by land or inland navigation into the said territories respectively; nor shall the Indians, passing or repassing with their own proper goods and effects, of whatever nature, pay for the same any inpost or duty whatever. But goods in bales, and other large packages unusual among Indians, shall not be considered as goods belonging *bona fide* to Indians. No higher or other tolls or rates of ferriage than what are or shall be payable by natives, shall be demanded on either side; and no duties shall be payable on any goods which shall merely be carried over any of the portages or carrying places on either side, for the purpose of being immediately re-embarked, and carried to some othrr place or places. But as by this stipulation it is only meant to secure to each party a free passage across the portages on both sides, it is agreed, that this exemption from duty shall extend only to such goods as are carried in the usual and direct road across the portage, and are not attempted to be in any manner sold or exchanged during their passage across the same; and proper regulations may be established to prevent the possibility of any frauds in this respect. As this article is intended to render in a great degree the local advantages of each party common to both, and thereby to promote a disposition favourable to friendship and good neighbourhood, it is agreed, that the respective governments will mutually promote this amicable intercourse, by causing speedy and impartial justice to be done, and necessary

protection to be extended to all who may be concerned therein.

IV Whereas it is uncertain whether the river Mississippi extends so far to the northward as to be intersected by a line to be drawn due west from the lake of the woods, in the manner mentioned by the treaty of peace between his majesty and the United States, it is agreed, that measures shall be taken to conceet with his majesty's government in Americkan, and the government of the United States, for making a joint survey of the said river from one degree of latitude below the falls of St. Anthony, to the principal source or sources of the said river, and also of the parts adjacent thereto; and that if, on the result of such survey, it should appear that the said river would not be intersected by such a line as is abovementioned, the two parties will thereupon proceed by amicable negociation to regulate the boundary line in that quarter, as well as all other points to be adjusted between the said parties, according to justice and mutual convenience, and in conformity to the intent of the said treaty.

V. Whereas doubts have arisen what river was truly intended under the name of the river St. Croix, mentioned in the said treaty of peace, and forming a part of the boundary therein described, that question shall be be referred to the final decision of commissioners to be appointed in the following manner, viz. One commissioner shall be named by his majesty, and one by the president of the United States, by and with the advice and consent of the senate thereof, and the said two commissioners shall agree on the choice of a third, or if they cannot so agree, they shall each propose one person, and of the two names so proposed, one shall be drawn by lot in the presence of the two original commissioners. And the three commissioners so appointed, shall be sworn impartially to examine and decide the said question according to such evidence as shall respectively be laid before them on the part of the British government and of the United States. The said commissioners shall meet at Halifax, and shall have power to adjourn to such other place or places as they shall think fit. They shall have power to appoint a secretary, and to employ such surveyors or other persons as they shall judge necessary. The said commissioners shall, by a declaration under their hands and seals, decide what river is the river St. Croix intended by the treaty. The said declaration shall contain a description of the said river, and shall particularize the latitude and longitude of its mouth, and of its source. Duplicates of this declaration, and of the statements of their accounts, and of the journal of their proceedings, shall be delivered by them to the agent of his majesty, and to the agent of the United States, who may be respectively appointed and authorised to manage the business on behalf of the respective governments. And both parties agreeto consider such decision as final and conclusive, so as that the same shall never thereafter be called into question, or made the subject of dispute or difference between them.

VI. Whereas it is alledged by divers British merchants and others, his majesty's subjects, that debts to a considerable amount, which were *bona fide* contracted before the peace, still remain owing to them by citizens or inhabitants of the United States, and that by the operation of various lawful impediments since the peace, not only the full recovery of the said debts has been delayed, but also the value and security thereof have been in several instances impaired and lessened, so that by the ordinary course of judicial proceedings, the British creditors cannot now obtain, and actually have and receive full and adequate compensation for the losses and damages which they have thereby sustained: it is agseed, that in all such cases, where full compensation for such losses and damages cannot, for whatever reason, be actually obtained, had, and received by the said creditors in the ordinary course of justice, the United States will make full and complete compensation for the same to the said creditors: but it is distinctly understood, that this provision is to extend to such losses only as have been occasioned by the lawful impedimenss aforesaid, and is not to extend to losses occasioned by such insolvency of the dedtors, or other causes as would equally have operated to produce such loss, if the said impediments had not existed, nor to such losses or damages as have been occasioned by the manifest delay or negligence, or wilful omission of the claimant. For the purpose of ascertaining the amount of any such losses and damages, five commissioners shall be appointed, and autho-

rized to meet and act in manner following, viz. Two of them shall be appointed by his majesty, two of them by the president of the United States, by and with the advice and consent of the senate thereof, and the fifth by the unanimous voice of the other four; and if they should not agree in such choice, then the commissioners named by the two parties shall respectively propose one person, and of the two names so proposed, one shall be drawn by lot in the presence of the four original commissioners. When the five commissioners thus appointed shall first meet, they shall, before they proceed to act respectively, take the following oath or affirmation, in the presence of each other, which oath, or affirmation, being so taken, and duly attested, shall be entered on the record of their proceedings, viz.

I, *A. B.* one of the commissioners appointed in pursuance of the 6th article of the treaty of amity, commerce, and navigation, between his Britannic majesty and the United States of America, do solemnly swear or affirm, that I will honestly, diligently, impartially, and carefully examine, and to the best of my judgment, according to justice and equity, decide all such complaints as under the said article shall be preferred to the said commissioners; and that I will forbear to act as a commissioner in any case in which I may be personally interested.—Three of the said commissioners shall constitute a board, and shall have power to do any act appertaining to the said commission, provided that one of the commissioners named on each side, and the fifth commissioner shall be present; and all decisions shall be made by the majority of the voices of the commissioners then present. Eighteen months from the day on which the said commissioners shall form a board, and be ready to proceed to business, are assigned for receiving complaints and applications; but they are, nevertheless, authorised in any particular cases, in which it shall appear to them to be reasonable and just, to extend the the said term of eighteen months for any term not exceeding six months after the expiration thereof. The said commissioners shall first meet at Philadelphia, but they shall have power to adjourn from place to place, as they shall see cause. The said commissioners, in examining the complaints and applications so preferred to them, are empowered and required, in pursuance of the true intent and meaning of this article, to take into their consideration all claims, whether of principal or interest, or balances of principal and interest, and to determine the same respectively, according to the merits of the several cases, due regard being had to all tee circumstances thereof, and as equity and justice shall appear to them to require. And the said commissioners shall have power to examine all such persons as shall come before them on oath or affirmation, touching the premises; and also to receive in evidence, according as they may think most consistent with equity and justice, all written depositions, or books, or papers, or copies, or extracts thereof; every such deposition, book, or paper, or extract being duly authenticated, either according to the legal forms now respectively existing in the two countries, or in such other manner as the said commissioners shall see cause to require or allow—The award of the said commissioners, or of any three of them as aforesaid, shall in all cases be final and conclusive, both as to the justice of the claim, and to the amount of the sum to be paid to the creditor or claimant; and the United States undertake to cause the sum so awarded to be paid in specie to such creditor or claimant without deduction, and at such time or times, and at such place or places, as shall be awarded by the said commissioners; and on condition of such releases or assignments to be given by the creditor or claimant, as by the said commissioners may be directed: provided always, that no such payment shall be fixed by the said commissioners to take place sooner than twelve months from the day of the exchange of the ratifications of this treaty.

VII. Whereas complaints have been made by divers merchants and others, citizens of the United States, that during the course of the war, in which his majesty is now engaged, they have sustained considerable losses and damage, by reason of irregular or illegal captures or condemnations of their vessels and other property, under colour of authority or commissions from his majesty, and that from various circumstances belonging to the said cases, adequate compensation for the losses and damages so sustained cannot now be ac-

tually obtained, had and received by the ordinary course of judicial proceedings; it is agreed, that in all such cases where adequate compensation cannot, for whatever reason, be now actually obtained, had and received by the said merchants and others in the ordinary course of justice, full and complete compensation for the same will be made by the British government to the said complainants.—But it is distinctly understood, that this provision is not to extend to such losses or damages as have been occasioned by the manifest delay or negligence, or wilful omission of the claimants.—That for the purpose of ascertaining the amount of any such losses and damages, five commissioners shall be appointed and authorized to act in London, exactly in the manner directed with respect to those mentioned in the preceding article;—and after having taken the same oath or affirmation (*mutatis mutandis*), the said term of eighteen months is also assigned for the reception of claims, and they are in like manner authorised to extend the same in particular cases. They shall receive testimony, books, papers, and evidence on the same latitude, and exercise the like discretion and powers respecting that subject; and shall decide the claims in question according to the merits of the several cases, and to justice, equity, and the laws of nations. The award of the commissioners, or any such three of them as aforesaid, shall, in all cases, be final and conclusive, both as to the justice of the claim, and the amount of the sum to be paid to the claimant; and his Britannic majesty undertakes to cause the same to be paid to such claimant in specie, without any deduction, at such place or places, and at such time or times as shall be awarded by the same commissioners, and on condition of such releases or assignments to be given by the claimants as by the said commissioners may be directed.—And whereas certain merchants, and others his majesty's subjects, complain that, in the course of the war, they have sustained loss and damage by reason of the capture of the vessels and merchandise taken within the limits and jurisdiction of the States, and brought into the ports of the same, or taken by vessels originally armed in ports of the said States: It is agreed, that in all such cases where restitution shall not have been made agreeably to the tenor of the letter from Mr. Jefferson to Mr. Hammond, dated at Philadelphia, September 5, 1793, a copy of which is anexed to this treaty, the complaints of the parties shall be, and hereby referred to the commissioners to be appointed by virtue of this article, who are hereby authorised and required to proceed in the like manner relative to these as to the other cases committed to them; and the United States undertake to pay the complainants or claimants in specie, without deduction, the amount of such sums as shall be awarded to them respectively by the said commissioners, and at the times and places which in such awards shall be specified, and on condition of such releases or assignments to be given by the claimants as in the said awards may be directed.—And it is further agreed, that not only the now existing cases of both descriptions, but also all such as shall exist at the time of exchanging the ratifications of this treaty, shall be considered within the provisions, intent, and meaning of this article.

VIII. It is further agreed, that the commissioners mentioned in the two preceding articles shall be respectively paid in such a manner as shall be agreed between the two parties; such agreement being to be settled at the time of the exchange of the ratification of this treaty. And all other expences attending the said commissions shall be defrayed jointly by the two parties, the same being previously ascertained and allowed by the majority of the commissioners. And in the case of death, sickness, or necessary absence, the place of every such commissioner respectively shall be supplied in the same manner as such commissioner was appointed, and the new commissioners shall take the same oath or affirmation, and do the same duties.

IX. It is agreed that British subjects, who now hold lands in the territories of the United States; and American citizens, who now hold lands in the dominions of his majesty, shall continue to hold them according to the nature and tenure of their respective states and titles therein; and may grant, sell, or devise the same to whom they please, in like manner as if they were natives; and that neither they, nor their heirs or assigns, shall, so far as may respect the said lands, and the

legal remedies incident thereto, be regarded as aliens.

X. Neither the debts due from individuals of the one nation to individuals of the other, nor shares, nor monies which they may have in the public funds, or in the public or private banks, shall ever in any event of war or national differences, be sequestered or confiscated, it being unjust and impolitic, that debts and engagements contracted and made by individuals, having confidence in each other, and in their respective governments should, ever be destroyed or impaired by national authority, on account of national differences and discontents.

XI. It is agreed between his majesty and the United States of America, that there shall be a reciprocal and entirely perfect liberty of navigation and commerce between their respective people, in the manner under the limitations, and on the conditions specified in the following articles.

XII. His majesty consents that it shall and may be lawful, during the time hereinafter limited, for the citizens of the United States to carry to any of his majesty's islands and ports in the West Indies from the United States, in their own vessels, not being above the burthen of 70 tons, any goods or merchandizes, being of the growth, manufacture or produce of the said states, which it is or may be lawful to carry to the said islands or ports from the said States in British vessels; and that the said American vessels shall be subje& there to no other or higher tonnage, duties or charges than shall be payable by British vessels in the ports of the United States; and that the cargoes of the said American vessels shall be subject there to no other or higher duties or charges than shall be payable on the like articles, if imported there from the said States in British vessels. And his majesty also consents, that it shall be lawful for the said American citizens to purchase, load, and carry away in their said vessels for the United States, from the said islands and ports, all such articles, being of the growth, manufacture, or produce of the said islands, as may now by law be carried from thence to the said States in British vessels, and subject only to the same duties and charges on exportation to which British vessels and their cargoes are or shall be subject in similar circumstances. Provided always, that the said American vessels do carry and land their cargoes in the United States only, it being expressly agreed and declared, that during the continuance of this article, the United States will prohibit and restrain the carrying any molasses, sugar, coffee, cocoa or cotton, in American vessels, either from his majesty's islands or from the United States, to any part of the world, except the United States, reasonable sea stores excepted. Provided also, that it shall and may be lawful, during the same period, for British vessels to import from the said islands into the United States, and to export from the United States to the said islands, all articles whatever, being of the growth, produce, or manufacture of the said islands, or of the United States respectively, which now may, by the laws of the said States, be so imported and exported. And that the cargoes of the said British vessels shall be subject to no other or higher duties or charges than shall be payable on the same articles, if so imported or exported in American vessels. It is agreed that this article, and every matter and thing therein contained, shall continue to be in force during the continuance of the war in which is majesty is now engaged; and also for two years, from and after the day of the signature of the preliminary or other articles of peace by which the same may be terminated. And it is further agreed, that at the expiration of the said term the two contracting parties will endeavour further to regulate their commerce in this respect, according the situation in which his majesty may then find himself with respect to the West Indies, and with a view to such arrangements as may best conduce to the mutual advantage and extension of commerce. And the said parties will then also renew their discussions, and endeavour to agree whether in any or what cases, neutral vessels shall protect enemy's property; and in what cases provisions and other articles, not generally contraband, may become such. But in the mean time, their conduct towards each other in these respects shall be regulated by the articles hereinafter inserted on those subjects.

XIII. His majesty consents that the

vessels belonging to the citizens of the United States of America shall be admitted and hospitably received in all the sea-ports and harbours of the British territories in the East Indies; and that the citizens of the said United States may freely carry on a trade between the said territories and the said United States, in all articles of which the importation or exportation respectively, to or from the said territories, shall not be entirely prohibited. Provided only, that it shall not be lawful for them in any time of war between the British government and any other power or state whatever, to export from the said territories, without the special permission of the British government there, any military stores, or naval stores, or rice. The citizens of the United States shall pay for their vessels, when admitted into the said ports, no other or higher tonnage duty than shall be payable on British vessels, when admitted into the ports of the United States; and they shall pay no other or higher duties or charges on the importation or exportation of the cargoes of the said vessels, than shall be payable on the same articles when imported or exported in British vessels. But it is expressly agreed, that the vessels of the United States shall not carry any of the articles exported by them from the said British territories, to any port or place, except to some port or place in America, where the same shall be unladen; and such regulations shall be adopted by both parties as shall, from time to time, be found necessary to enforce the due and faithful observance of this stipulation. It is also understood, that the permission granted by this article is not to extend to allow the vessels of the United States to carry on any part of the coasting trade of the said British territories; but vessels going with their original cargoes, or part thereof, from one port of discharge to another, are not to be considered as carrying on the coasting trade. Neither is this article to be construed to allow the citizens of the said states to settle or reside within the said territories, or to go into the interior parts thereof, without the permission of the British government established there; and if any transgression should be attempted against the regulations of the British government in this respect, the observance of the same shall and may be enforced against the citizens of America, in the same manner as against British subjects, or others transgressing the same rule. And the citizens of the United States, whenever they arrive in any port or harbour in the said territories, or if they should be permitted, in manner aforesaid, to go to any other place therein, shall always be subject to the law, government, and jurisdiction, of whatever nature, established in such harbour, port, or place, according as the same may be. The citizens of the United States may also touch for refreshment at the island of St. Helena, but subject in all respects to such regulations as the British government may, from time to time establish there.

XIV. There shall be between all the dominions of his majesty in Europe and the territories of the United States a reciprocal and perfect liberty of commerce and navigation. The people and inhabitants of the two countries respectively shall have liberty, freely and securely, and without hindrance and molestation, to come with their ships and cargoes to the lands, countries, cities, ports, places, and rivers within the dominions and territories aforesaid, to enter into the same, to resort there, and to remain and reside there, without any limitation of time: and also to hire and possess houses and warehouses for the purposes of their commerce, and generally the merchants and traders on each side shall enjoy the most complete protection and security for their commerce, but subject always as to what respects this article to the laws and statutes of the two countries respectively.

XV. It is agreed that no other or higher duties shall be paid by the ships or merchandize of the one party in the ports of the other than such as are paid by the like vessels or merchandize of all other nations. Nor shall any other or higher duty be imposed in one country on the impotrtation of any articles, the growth, produce, or manufacture of the other, than are or shall be payable on the importation of the like articles being of the growth, produce, or manufacture of any other foreign country. Nor shall any prohibition be imposed on the exportation or im-

[*To be concluded in our next.*]

LIST OF NEW PUBLICATIONS, AND NEW EDITIONS,

SINCE OUR LAST.

A Lesson for Kings, or the Art of losing a Kingdom, exemplified in the Case and Conduct of Rehoboam King of Israel, a Sermon, 8vo. 1s. Jordan.

A Reply to the Monthly Reviewers, and some Letters between them and the Author, by a Suffolk Freeholder, 6d. Richardson.

A Letter to sir T. C. Bunbury, bart. M. P. on the Poor Rates, and the high Price of Provisions, with some Proposals for reducing both, by a Suffolk gent. 8vo. 1s. Rivington.

A general View of the Agriculture of the County of Lancaster, with Observations on the Means of its Improvement, drawn up for the Consideration of the Board of Agriculture, from the Communications of John Holt of Walton. 8vo. 5s. Nicoll.

An authentic Copy of the Treaty of Amity and Commerce between Great Britain and America, 8vo. 1s. Debrett.

A Letter from Charles Webster to the Medical Gentlemen engaged in the expedition to the West Indies, wherein the Method of Prevention and Cure of Diseases incident to the Voyage are pointed out, 3d. Cox.

A Letter to the Prime Minister on the late Expedition against France, 6d. Symonds.

A modern Catalogue of Books since the London Catalogue 1791, with their Sizes, Price, and Number of Volumes, 8vo. 9d. Bent.

Adam's Summery of Geography and History Ancient and Modern, 8vo. 10s. 6d. bound, Cadell.

The same on inferior paper, 9s. bound.

Acland's Answer to King, on the national Debt, 8vo. 1s. 6d. Debrett.

Cadogan's Funeral Sermon at St. Ann's, Black Friars, on the Death of the Rev. W. Romaine, 8vo. 6d. Thompson.

Close's Elements of the French, Latin, and English Languages, 8vo. 1s. 6d. Mathews.

Difficultas Annonæ, or the Disease examined and the Cure promoted, by *Job White Bread*, 8vo. 1s. Symonds.

Declaration of Principles and Regulations of the Bristol Constitutional Society, 12mo. 3d. sold by the booksellers in Bath and Bristol.

Hobhouse's Enquiry into what constitutes the Crime of compassing and imagining the Death of the King, according to the Statute of Edward III. in a Letter to the Rev. ——, 1s. 6d. Cadell.

O'Keeffe's Oatlands, or the Transfer of the Laurel, a Poem, 1s. Debrett.

One Cause of the present Scarcity of Corn pointed out, and recommended to the serious Consideration of the People, &c. by a Physician, 8vo. 1s. Miller.

Pleydell's (J. C. esq.) Military Observations, in a Tour through Part of France, French Flanders, and Luxembourg, 4to. 7s. 6d. boards, Wingrave.

Roland's (Madam) Appeal to an impartial Posterity, 8vo. 3s. sewed, Johnson.

Sampson's Sermon, 28th June, 1795, at Camberwell Chapel, 1s. Lowndes.

The Age of true Philosophy, equitable Legislation, and universal Republicanism, No. 1 and 2, to be continued, 1s. 6d. each, Ridgway.

The Political Progress of Britain, or an impartial History of the Abuses in the British Empire, in Europe, Asia, and America, from 1688 to the present Time, 3s. Eton.

The Temple of Folly, a Poem in Heroic Verse, dedicated to the booksellers, 1s. Wilkins.

The Means of obtaining an immediate Peace, addressed to the King and People of Great Britain, from the French, by John Skill, 1s. Symonds.

Travel's Reflections on the present Scarcity, a Sermon, July 16, 1795, 8vo. 6d. Rivington.

The Philosophical Herald, or Weekly Magazine of Foreign and Domestic Literature, 8vo. No. 1, to be continued weekly, 3d. each, Griffith.

The Proceedings at large on the Trial of Major James Manley, 8vo. 1s. 6d. Bristow, Canterbury—Debrett, London.

BANKRUPTS.

Alexander Grant of Wardour-street, Soho, printer

John Finnemore the elder, and John Finnemore the younger, both of Bethnal Green, St. Matthew, Middlesex, cow-keepers.

Samuel Price, of Bilston, Stafford, draper.

Charles Martin, of Saffron-hill, Middlesex, leather-seller.

Robert Reynolds, of Chatham, Kent, taylor.

Ephraim Franco, of King's Arms Yard, Coleman-street, scrivener.

Benjamin Greenwood, of Chiswell-street, London, dealer.

Rd. Cue Newent, Gloucestershire, linen-draper.

F. Young, Bristol, house carpenter.

John Woodhead and Andrew Lane, Manchester, merchants.

James Christopher, Hampton Court, inn-keeper.

Warren Jane, Chepstow, Monmouthshire, soap-maker.

D Simpson, Thayer-street, plasterer.

William Thompson, Clerkenwell, watch-maker.

Noah Meadows, St. Martins-le-grand, boot and shoe maker.

Peter Williams, Leicsster, hat-manufacturer.

Jos. Glover, John Hall, Sam Haynes, and Walter Haynes, Worcester, porter-brewers.

Thomas Wright, Queen-street, Cheapside, wine-merchant.

James Hopping, Southwark, hatter.

Thomas Francis, Battersea, victualler.

Wm. Hird, Argyle-street, mariner.

Thomas Clayton, Ardwick, Manchester, ale-brewer.

William Algar, Leadenhall-street, haberdasher.

Michael Cutler, late of Bedford-street, Covent-garden, Middlesex, woollen-draper.

William Alatt Wright, of Leicester, wool-comber.

John Rogers, of Chilland, in the parish of Martyr Worthy, Hampshire, horse-dealer.

Edward Thomson, of Eastoff, Lincolnshire, merchant.

Benjamin Gifford, of Wiviliscombe, Somersetshire, clothier.

August 24. Thomas King, of Tewkesbury, Gloucester, vintner.

Aug. 27. Wm. Buckley and Tho. Cheshyre, Salford, Lancashire, merchants.

Aug. 27. John Turner, New Village, Yorkshire, victualler.

Aug. 28. Thomas Dilcock, York, linen-draper.

Aug. 26. Thomas Salmon, Cambridge, linen-draper.

Sept. 12. Edward Reilly, Little Tower-hill, insurance-broker.

Aug. 28. L. Briggs, Manchester, inn-keeper.

Aug. 26. J. Broadbent, Manchester, felt-maker.

Aug. 25. Jos. Kame, Manchester, fustian-manufacturer.

Aug. 29. Daniel Waterfield, Middlesex, stable-keeper.

Aug 31. Geo. Ward and Patrick Thompson, Manchester, fustian-manufacturers.

Sept. 5. James Pollard, Northowram, Yorkshire, stapler.

Aug. 28. George Witty, New Malton, Yorkshire, horse-dealer.

Sept. 2. Wm. Burford, Minchinhampton, Gloucestershire, clothier.

Sept. 19. Thomas Archer Simkin, Middlesex, lighterman.

Sept. 19. Christopher Bartholomew, Islington, vintner.

Sept. 8. George Garman, Pointen, Cheshire, carrier.

Aug. 31. Thomas Gibbs, Stoke, Staffordshire, shop-keeper.

Aug. 31. Robert Cordran, Great Yarmouth, stationer.

Sept. 2. James Cutler, late of Goole, Yorkshire, corn-factor.

Sept. 11. James Masey, Philip Masey, and James Rogers, of Bristol, hoopers.

Aug. 31. George Brough, of Lane End, Staffordshire, mercer.

Sept. 1. Thomas Hoade, of Chertsey, Surry, dealer.

Aug. 31. Michael Mitton, of East Hardwick, Yorkshire, dealer

Sept. 8. Joseph Lakin, of Hanley, Staffordshire, grocer.

Aug. 22. Joseph Dyke, of Birmingham, tin-plate-worker.

Sept. 2. Cordall Smith, of Crowll, Lincolnshire, shop-keeper.

Oct. 10. Patrick Daly O'Shaughnessy, of Whitcomb-street, Westminster, boot-maker.

Nov. 4. Thomas Smith, of Welbeck-street, Middlesex, comb-maker.

Aug. 31. Philip Emery, of Bamwell, Somersetshire, tanner.

DIVIDENDS.

August 22. Richard Springford, of Hart-street, Grosvenor-square, coach-maker.

November 3. William Foster, of Old Bond-street, Middlesex, victualler.

August 29. William Pritchard the elder, of Cardiff, Glamorgan, builder.

TO CORRESPONDENTS,

Several favours from our Correspondents must wait until our next Number.